

**(ESTABLISHED 1881.)**

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19

Hongkong, 5th December, 1961



## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN ..... "GORDEN" ..... WEDNESDAY, 16th December.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ..... "DERFLINGER" ..... About THURSDAY, 17th December.

MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE ..... "PRINZ WALDEMAR" ..... THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 31st December.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN ..... "BORNEO" ..... Beginning of January, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ..... ERNEST SIMONS ..... Girard ..... 7th Dec. P.M.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ..... ARMAND BEHIC ..... Guionnet ..... 8th Dec. at 1 P.M.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ..... TONKIN ..... Charbonnel ..... 21st Dec. P.M.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ..... DUMBEA ..... Boyer ..... 22nd Dec. at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE  
BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS ...	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS ...	JAVA	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
TJILIWONG ...	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA	First half Jan.
TJIKINI ...	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJIMAH ...	JAVA	First half Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half Jan.
TJILATJAP ...	JAVA	First half Feb.	SHANGHAI	First half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.  
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These Steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND REFRIGERATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904.

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.3 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Sootta, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamcen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamcen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETT &amp; CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

## Hotels.

## HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUMER'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &amp;c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co. (THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

D. NOMA, PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS. No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with delicate maintenance a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 4th inst.—

General business has prevailed, and the week has been unproductive of any special feature.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have hardened still further, and sales have taken place at \$845 and \$850 closing steady at the latter rate. The London quotation has receded to £82.

Marine Insurance.—Cautions have improved to \$105 at which rate sales have been effected. Unions after sales at \$810 have advanced to \$815, closing firm and with an upward tendency. North Chinas are quoted at Tls. 100. Yangtzes are unchanged at \$167.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires have changed hands at \$102, and close with buyers at \$103. Hongkong Fires are obtainable at \$330.

Shipping.—With the exception of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats, which have been sold at \$192, all stocks under this heading are unchanged, and we have heard of no business.

Refineries.—China Sugars have found buyers at \$112, and are in further demand. Luxos continue on offer at \$10. Perak Sugars have declined to Tls. 87.

Mining.—Rauha have been sold at rates up to \$8. Chinese Engineerings have strengthened to Tls. 15, closing in demand.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have weakened to \$44, at which rate they are offering. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are easier and have sellers at \$91. Shanghai Docks have shown a sharp recovery, and jumped to Tls. 79, closing strong and in demand. Hongkew Wharves have inquiries at Tls. 142.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Humphreys' Estates are wanted at \$94. Hongkong Hotels can be placed at \$80. Kowloon Lands have buyers at \$30. West Points are quoted at \$46. Shanghai Lands have not changed, and are quoted at Tls. 116.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have improved and are wanted at Tls. 63. Hongkong Cottons have weakened to \$10, and sellers prevail.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents are in strong request, and have buyers at \$9. Dairy Farms have changed hands at \$22. Electric are inquired for at \$18, and Watsons at \$9, while Icos have sellers at \$230, and Green Island Cements at \$10. Langkats have reacted to a certain extent, and at the close, sellers prevail at Tls. 880. Sumatras have also depreciated to Tls. 117, but there are buyers at this rate.

Exchange.—The Banks' selling rate on London is 1/8 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 75.

Dividends Payable.—Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Tls. 5 payable on 15th December. Langkats fourth interim of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10—Tls. 20 on 15th December.

## THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

On the 28th day of the 9th moon (October 22) the Waiwupu received from Sir J. N. Jordan a dispatch in which the British Minister states that he has received a letter from the representative of the British and Chinese Corporation complaining of the infringement of some of the conditions of the Chekiang Railway Loan Agreement on the part of the Chekiang Railway Company. The British Minister says that although a British Engineer-in-Chief has been selected and appointed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications, the appointment has not been officially approved by the Railway Company. Sir J. N. Jordan adds that some of the sections of the Railway are being badly constructed, and that the materials and goods used are not of good and satisfactory quality. He states that although the British Engineer-in-Chief arrived in Shanghai more than two months ago, he has not since been asked to discharge his duties; and that, unless drastic measures are immediately taken to ameliorate this unsatisfactory state of affairs, it is feared that not only the interests of the Chinese Government and the Railway Company, but also those of the subscribers to the Loan will be injured. The British Minister adds that he is at a loss to know why the Central Government should allow the Railway Company to treat the Agreement with such levity. In conclusion he requests the Chinese Government to instruct the Railway Company to act in strict accordance with the settlement of the Loan Agreement.—N. G. D. News.

## THE POPULATION OF JAVA.

Java, which is hardly one-third larger than Ireland, offers an interesting problem to students of the law of population.

The Javanese increase fast in number under conditions which were first investigated scientifically, in 1869, by a medical officer in the Government service there named Bleeker. He came to the conclusion that the people of Java, though their average duration of life is shorter than that of the Dutch, would multiply faster than the people of Holland. Dr. Bleeker laid it down that the population of Java doubled in 35 years, while, in Holland, it takes 70 years to double the population.

He forecasted that the population of Java, which stood at 14 millions in 1865, would exceed 28 millions in 1900. The actual counting shows him to be surprisingly in the right. On December 31, 1900, the census returns showed the population to be 28,386,121. During the twenty years since 1882, the population of the island had increased 45.3 per cent. Facts having proved Dr. Bleeker's theory, the population of Java in 1935 will stand at about 56 millions!

At present, the pressure of population is so great as to arouse anxiety. What will it be a generation hence?

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON

MONDAY,

the 17th December, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

OLD JAPANESE "DAIMYO" CLOCKS, IVORY NETSUKES, JINKASA, BUDHAS, OLD LACQUERED INROS, OLD CLOISONNE and SATSUMA VASES, CHERYWOOD DRESSING TABLES, DESKS, SQUARE and ROUND, CARVED CHAIRS, FLOWER STANDS, CARVED BRASS and BRONZE VASES, FLOWER POTS, IMARI, ARITA and MAKUZU VASES, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID SCREENS and PANELS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908. [1029]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 21st and 22nd December, 1908, at 10 A.M., at H.M. Naval Establishments,

SUNDRY OLD and SURPLUS

NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising:—

OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—Iron Blocks, Hoses, Lamps and Lanterns, Tools, Old Iron and Metal, Electric Cables, Old Boiler, Steam Hammer, Coal Sacks, Canvas Bags, Old India-Rubber Old Leather, Carpets, Matings, Old Boats, Furniture, &c.

OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Oak Staves, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1908. [1036]

## Intimations.

## DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

## NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908. [150]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [151]

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLAND,

Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1900. [152]

## Dentistry.

## TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUER STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [153]

## Dr. M. H. CHAN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1901. [154]



## Intimations.

Powell's  
GRAND  
CHRISTMAS  
BAZAAR

NOW OPEN.

TOYS  
Every conceivable  
kind of Toy,  
From 10 Cents to 35 Dollars.DOLLS  
A gorgeous array of  
Fairies, dressed,  
partly dressed and  
undressed,  
From 25 Cents to 30 Dollars each.ANIMALS  
of all kinds,  
Including:  
Polar Bears, Grizzly Bears, Teddy  
Bears, Hares, Rabbits, Terriers,  
Bulldogs, Spaniels, Monkeys, Cats,  
Donkeys, Horses, Elephants,  
etc., etc., etc.GAMES  
All the newest  
Parlour Games,  
Comprising:  
Cups and Balls, Garden Throwing,  
Peg Quizzes, Captive Skittles,  
Ballooning, Sea Fights, New Hopla,  
Pop in Taw, Atlas Race Games,  
Leap Frog, Bowls, Planchette,  
Giggle Goggle, Ring Pitch,  
etc., etc., etc.XMAS TREE  
Decorations  
and Ornaments  
GALORE.Rocking Horses,  
Tricycles,  
Hobby Horses,  
&c., &c., &c.Fancy Goods.  
POWELL'S  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

## To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 1A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with Spacious  
Verandah, and Bath-Room attached  
and use of Servants' Quarters, on CONDUIT  
ROAD LEVEL. Magnificent view of the  
Harbour and Mainland.Apply—  
SEPOL,  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1908. [1010]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE  
BUILDINGS, and No. 16B, DES VUEX  
ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.  
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE,  
No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL,  
1st Floor.Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 11th December, 1908. [66]

## Intimations.

NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTER-  
DAM AND BATAVIA.THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company, are  
prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at  
Current Rates.CRUZ, BASTO & CO.  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [978]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for  
COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEM-  
BERS; it is situated at No. 8, Piccadilly (the  
centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park.  
The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception,  
Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge,  
Reading-Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee: Five Guinea, Annual Sub-  
scription, Five Guinea.

Further particulars from

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,  
84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG &amp; CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,  
from Shanghai, has re-opened their  
FURNITURE STORE  
at  
No. 39, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.  
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE  
of every description can be made to  
order in any design required.Have been patronised by the Hongkong  
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., firms and other  
leading Establishments in the Colony, to  
whom reference can be made as to the  
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the  
Furniture, etc., supplied.Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as  
follows:—"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI  
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to  
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-  
faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and  
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1908. [733]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED  
IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors  
give many names, but which few of them really  
understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down,  
as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system.  
No matter what may be the cause (for they  
are almost numberless), its symptoms are not the  
same. The most prominent being: "I am  
tired," "I am nervous," "I am weak," "I am  
out of breath," "I am out of spirits," "I am  
out of energy," "I am out of life," "I am  
out of everything." None, what alone is a broken-  
down system, is a broken-down system.

VITAL STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY

To restore these moribund feelings, and espe-  
cially to restore the vitality of the system, is  
the aim of the new French Remedy, THERAPION.  
It is a new, powerful, and effective remedy,  
more certainly secured by a course of  
THERAPION.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

can be obtained in accordance with the printed  
directions accompanying it, will the shabbiest  
paths be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRASH.

A new, powerful, and effective remedy, more  
certainly secured by a course of THERAPION.  
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors  
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THERAPION.

## CHINESE CURRENCY.

From the Minutes of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce it will be seen that the indiscriminate issue of bank notes by Chinese Banks has again occupied the attention of the Committee. The matter, indeed, is considered of such vital importance that representations are to be made directly to Peking in the hope that the Central Government may be induced to adopt restrictive measures before the evil affects seriously the credit of China, and these representations, it is understood, will be backed by the efforts of the China Association. In another quarter, five months ago we drew attention to the number of native bank notes circulating in the settlement and pointed out that, as far as could be learned, they were issued for the most part without a cash reserve. To-day there are no less than seven banks with a note circulation amounting in all, it is understood, to \$14,000,000, while two other banking institutions have been established and are said to be contemplating an issue of notes. In some cases the note issue of a bank is either equivalent to or greater than the amount of the paid-up capital; in others a bank started by an official loan, which has been subsequently withdrawn, will have notes in circulation amounting to over \$1,000,000, with no reserve, though the issue is said to be guaranteed by the Provincial Government. In addition to these banks various Provinces have issued notes with no special reserve against them and without fixing the final limits of the issue. This practice has been discontinued by the Peking Government, but no definite steps have been taken to stop it, and the system is said to be spreading. For the present this paper money circulates with few or no restrictions in Chinese hands, although all attempts to persuade foreign banks to recognize it have hitherto failed. But it is clear that ultimately depreciation will result, with consequent loss to holders; and even if popular dissatisfaction does not lead to disturbances, a dislocation of trade and the possible lowering of China's credit are likely to result.

As is already known, the Chinese Government has given its attention to the question of currency, and as a result of a memorial from the Government Council a Decree was issued on October 5 on the subject of a uniform national currency. From these documents, it will be seen that the Kuiping tael has been chosen as the standard coin, and it is understood that silver amounting to over one million taels in weight has already been sent by the Ministry of Finance to the Peking mint for the purpose of coining the new currency. The reasons which have induced the authorities to select the Kuiping tael in preference to the dollar are not without interest. We are told in the first place that eleven provinces advocated the tael, while eight were in favour of the dollar. So far there would seem to have been a fairly equal division of opinion. From "the point of national dignity," however, it seemed to the Government Council that the country "ought to try to stand alone," and that it could not afford "to throw away our sovereign rights in order to gratify the wishes of others," while, continues the Memorial, "from the point of view of the people we should follow a course suitable to the greater number and not change a tradition of the country for the convenience of the open ports or trading marts." Starting from these premises it is not a matter for surprise that the Government Council was able to make light of all arguments that ran counter to its predilections. The existence of an enormous supply of dollars already in circulation, the objection that the higher denomination will tend to raise the cost of living, the difficulty of re-poning exchange with 1,549 cents to the tael—all such points are brushed aside, and the fiat has gone forth that the country is to have a tael coinage.

The present state of Chinese finance, however, provides a strong argument against the Government committing itself to any definite course until it has taken expert foreign advice upon the currency question. In spite of the sound financial reputation that the country has enjoyed in the past, it has recently adopted a most reckless attitude towards the currency, especially towards the money of the millions, the standard in which wages and all small retail transactions are settled. It is calculated that in 1905 and 1906 over nine and a half thousand million ten-cent pieces were struck by the various mints, while copper cash notes to an equal amount were issued during the same period. The only excuse offered for this indiscriminate minting of all proportion to the economic requirements of the country is that it was a temporary expedient to tide over a period of stringency for the copper cash could be minted for three-fifths of its face value. Now that with the fall in exchange the profit on the coining of copper cash has disappeared, the same disregard for the economic welfare of the people finds expression in the issue of unsecured bank notes, and on the top of the present currency confusion the Government proposes to force into circulation a new coinage that must inevitably place fresh obstacles in the way of trade. It is to be hoped, therefore, that while representations on the irresponsible issue of bank notes are being made, the Peking Government will be urged to reconsider its decision regarding the tael currency. In spite of the confident opinion of the Government Council the drawbacks already enumerated to the introduction of the tael as the standard coin are serious, and if minting has already begun, it should be discontinued until fresh advice on the subject has been taken. Above all the further issue of bank notes should be immediately prohibited until regulations controlling the terms of issue have been published, while no further subsidiary silver coins or copper cash should be struck until they circulate at par (the par rate for cash being definitely fixed). The appointment of a Board of Currency with central control of all mints is also required, and an attempt to calculate the amount of currency already in circulation should be taken until a complete financial policy has been agreed upon by the Government under expert advice. (N. C. D.)

## Intimations.

**THE BRIGHT SIDE**  
of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude, no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

**WAMPOL'S PREPARATION**  
have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London.—Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists. [49]

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE.

1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, of 10, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, tobacco Manufacturers, has on the 23rd day of July, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of a Canary perched in a cage, above the canary being the word "Canary" and below that name "British Cigarette Co., Ltd."

In the name of the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants in connection with the following goods:—

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, IN CLASS 45.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 23rd day of July, 1908.

BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED,

H. YON R. CUNLIFFE-OWEN,

Director. [599]

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &amp;c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &amp;c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [648]

## NOTICE.

JUST-PUNACKED.

A Selected Variety of

XMAS &amp; NEW YEAR

and

ENGLISH HAND-MADE

PRIVATE GREETING

CARDS.

Also

RELIEF SCRAPS

from the well-known firm of

Messrs. RAFAEL TUCK &amp; SONS.

Now for Sale at

No. 27, DES VUEX ROAD.

PRICES MODERATE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

GRACA &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [1012]

## Intimations.

## PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. W. R. LAMB,  
AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN.

NO. 11, KING EDWARD HOTEL ANNEXE.

HAS the pleasure of announcing his return to Hongkong where he will remain till DECEMBER 11TH.

He has all the latest and best instruments and apparatus for thoroughly Examining and Refracting the Eyes according to the most modern and approved methods as employed in the Metropolitan Eye Hospital, and has the largest supply and greatest variety of the newest kinds and styles of mounting and lenses of the best quality ever brought to this Colony—including several thousand different compound and prismatic lenses made specially to order for the correction of astigmatism and other abnormal conditions of refraction which the ordinary lenses commonly used will not correct. His facilities for attending to those in need of his services are equal in any respect to the best obtainable anywhere abroad.

Those who are troubled with weak or defective vision, who suffer from eye-ache, headache in the orbital region, inflammation of the eyes or weakness of the ocular muscles, or any of the numerous conditions due to eye strain and necessitating the use of glasses—and most of these troubles are permanently cured by accurate refraction and properly suited glasses—would do well to avail themselves of the present exceptional opportunity of having their eyes properly examined and refracted and obtaining glasses of the right kind. There are hundreds, if not thousands here, having defective sight who have never had their eyes properly examined by a qualified Oculist, and who are using glasses which in at least nine-tenths of the cases are quite unsuitable, and which not only fail to bring the vision up to the highest possible standard, but the eyes are often much strained, and the vision seriously and often permanently impaired.

Dr. LAMB is certificated in optics as well as in medicine, has made the Eye's a specialty for over 20 years so that all glasses he supplies to his patients are warranted to be correct. He has thousands of references and testimonials from influential citizens from several British Colonies which he has visited professionally and can assure those in need of his services the most thorough, reliable and satisfactory professional work. Charges Reasonable—and Consultation Free.

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 p.m.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908. [1013]

## CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS BAZAAR.

to be held at the

ITALIAN CONVENT,

28 CAINE ROAD,

on the 7th DECEMBER.

On behalf of the

POOR LITTLE ORPHANS.

DOLLS, TOYS, SWEETS, and ARTI-  
CLES of every description suitable for  
Christmas presents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908. [1018]

## BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE

POOR CHINESE ORPHANS

OF THE

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of  
His Excellency Sir FREDERICK  
LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.The French Sisters have the honour to  
announce that their ANNUAL BAZAAR  
will be held at the City Hall, on MONDAY,  
the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.An inspection of the different Needle and  
Fancy Work made by their Poor Orphans  
is requested.

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1038]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes

9.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes

2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes

2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS

1.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.  
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and  
11.45 p.m.SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Des Vaux Road Central.JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [1019]

## THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the great secret hand experiment, when  
an agent, so to speak, is created by the action  
of the mind, and the happiness of man. Science  
has indeed made giant strides during the pre-  
ceding century, and among them the most recent  
and important discovery in medicine comes that of  
THERAPION.This preparation is unique in that it is one of the most  
valuable and reliable Patent Medicines ever intro-  
duced, and has been recommended by the  
Continental Hospitals by Kien, Kien, Kien, Kien,  
Kien, Kien, Kien, Kien, Kien, Kien, Kien, Kien,  
and indeed by all who are regarded as authori-  
ties in such matters, including the celebrated  
Lancet, and others, by whom it is now the  
most uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy  
the attention of those who require such a remedy  
to think they are not doing. From the latest  
downward, a potent agent in the removal of  
three diseases has (like the famous gallopah's  
disease) been the object of search of some bold  
genius, and far beyond the mere power



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,  
& Co., & Co., & Co.BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED,  
\$0.50 and \$1.00.A reliable remedy for all severe, acute,  
chronic, and lingering coughs and colds.  
Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling  
in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS,  
\$0.60.Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the  
head, sneezing, &c.WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,  
\$0.75.For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness,  
coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of  
the throat and lungs.WATSON'S  
WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,  
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCATION,  
\$0.60.For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore  
throat, &c.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS  
AND  
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

pledged to undertake the most drastic reforms in the public expenditure and to rigorously strike out every individual item which seems at all superfluous or which can at least be temporarily omitted, and to scrape the bones of even necessary departmental needs, has been appointed and will, we understand, commence a thorough investigation of the Government offices from top to bottom. There is to be no mercy shown by this official Committee in simply whittling down a few dollars here and a few dollars there, after the old-time custom. It intends to conduct a wholesale sweep of the most infinitesimal outgoings and to scrutinise to the very marrow the reasons which may be adduced in favour of the retention of lump sums, covering untold objects that can be done without. Obviously, there must be many details of expenditure which are by no means actually required in the proper working of the departmental machine, and it is just possible that money is diverted into side channels other than those contemplated when the Estimates are in course of preparation. It will be for the Retrenchment Committee to keep a strict watch for such diversions of the public expenditure and to be adamant when such a vague item as " sundries " is mooted. The personal tastes and predilections of office-holders will have to be wholly disregarded, otherwise the result of the inquiry will be comparatively fruitless. It is not a savoury duty which has been imposed on the Retrenchment Committee, nor is it one which anybody so closely bound together by mutual ties, interests, hopes and aspirations as the members of the higher branches of the Civil Service are, would willingly undertake. The outcome may mean the undermining of friendships and the creation of vague suspicions that certain departments are not afforded that consideration consonant with their dignity and traditions, but if the Committee is to do anything in the shape of realising its aim, then the members will endeavour, as far as it is humanly possible, to harbour but a single thought in their minds, and that the public weal. What we anticipate as a direct outcome of this unwelcome, although extremely necessary zeal for economy is the entire reorganisation of the several Government Departments. We do not for a moment suggest or advocate the dismissal of clerks who have given their lives to the Government service because such a step would be merely criminal, but it would increase the distress which exists in the Colony and penalise those who through no fault of their own have been engaged to satisfy the whims and fancies of their immediate superiors. But are there not cases where duties are multiplied and *infitum*, simply because the dignity and self-importance of one official will not permit of his communicating in person with a subordinate. What about all those needless "chits" which fly around, visiting one department after another until at last it reaches the individual for whom it was originally intended? Only to be answered by another "chit" which performs the identical circumlocutory journey, at the end of which it is discovered that the answer conveys nothing. If the labours of the Retrenchment Committee lead to the reorganisation of staff duties so much desired, it will at once attain two objects—that of excising wasteful expenditure and that of introducing long-needed reforms. It might not be inadvisable for the Committee to invite anonymous suggestions from the junior servants of the Government indicating in what direction economies might be effected. It would never do for the subordinates to sign their names to such messages, for reasons which need not be stated. But if anybody should know where unnecessary expenditure is being incurred, it should be the humble pen-wiper, who does not dare to open his mouth in case the inevitable law of contumacy and insubordination be dragged out for his special benefit. With one exception, the Retrenchment Committee will, we understand, be composed of officials, the non-officials, being, it is rumoured, Mr. Murray Stewart. In view of the explicit directions of the Governor that the Committee must spare nobody, it is a certainty that the official element will proceed to the attack with the gusto of famished wolves, and leave many a gap in the hide of the departmental offices. Mr. Murray Stewart, if our supposition is correct that he has been requested to associate himself with the work of spoiling the Egyptians, will unquestionably go to his task with a fair, open and unbiased mind, and his presence may even afford a gleam of hope in the eyes of those who already see their cherished views as to what a Government Department should be ruthlessly destroyed. That the Committee has not been appointed too soon is evidenced by the fact that in the comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for the period ended 30th September, 1908, we find that there has been a total decrease as compared with the corresponding period in 1907 of \$427,947, which is exclusive of land sales and these also show a decrease amounting to \$60,428. These figures speak for themselves, and there the question of retrenchment may be left for the present.

THE SOLUTION OF THE  
FILIPINO PROBLEM.

When we consider the high aspirations which animated the Americans when they took possession of the Philippine Islands, the ideals which they held on the subject of colonial administration, the marvellous reforms introduced long before the natives were prepared for violent changes, it is with a feeling akin to amazement that we read in the Manila papers the ill-effects, which progressive and enlightened Government has had on the natives. With all the will in the world to "boost" up the claims of the Philippines to general recognition the crowning defect remains that the natives refuse to be disturbed from the sloth and laziness which are ingrained in their nature. According to the Filipino doctrine, which was not disputed by the Spaniards, or, at all events, was shown in the Spanish contempt for the toiler, it is only the slave and the serf, the bondman and the renegade who should toil and toil for a hand to mouth living. The freeman, the man with a patch of land sufficient to bear a few banana trees, perhaps a coconut or two, and enough herbs to provide for the daily decoction of vicio, is above the drudgery of labour. It is an excellent doctrine for those born in the purple, but as far as the commoner is concerned it has its drawbacks. Now that there is a stable Government established in the Philippines various outlays have to be met by the squatters, such as taxes for road communications and the maintenance of civil administration. In consequence, the Filipino, accustomed to his perennial siesta, has either to be up and doing of find other methods of meeting the demands of the interloper. The alternative is the easiest way out of the difficulty and when it happens, that the date for the tax-gatherer, to appear comes round, there are many and sundry disappearances from the stock of wealthier or more fortunate neighbours. This does not merely apply to the payment of taxes, as a little incident which occurred lately, and is reported in the *Cablenews* will show: "Four Filipinos, a woman and a child were boiled and then buried up in the store of Mr. Guy Stratton, which is situated on the coast of Palawan, several miles south of Puerto Princesa. Agustín Suarez was in charge of Mr. Stratton's trading store at the point mentioned. The Moro dato of the region was indebted to Suarez for a large quantity of merchandise and became highly indignant when requested to settle up. He swore vengeance and gathering his clan on the night of October 14 raided the store, killing Agustín Suarez, his wife and child, Mauricio Fabian, assistant to Suarez, and two other Filipinos. After looting the place of everything of value, the house and bodies of the victims were burned." That is how the wild tribes in the archipelago pay their debts and if the more civilised natives do not venture that length it is only because they have proved other methods to be equally effective and much less hazardous. The real question, it will be seen, is how to lead the Filipino to a proper realisation of the dignity of labour. Is the problem insoluble; is it beyond the power of the American Government to induce the new subjects of the United States to understand the advantages they would personally derive from the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the Islands? A somewhat similar problem faced the British when they took under their protecting wing the Federated Malay States. There, from the sultans downwards, the meaning of work was unknown; in fact it was a degrading spectacle to witness a man, presumably sane and responsible for his actions, voluntarily assisting his female dependants in the fields and man with a kris or a spear allowed the idea to cross his mind. Yet to-day the Malays are workers in the best sense of the word. They are industrious and, in their own fashion, enterprising and this entire change has been brought about since the days of Sir Stamford Raffles. How did the British pioneers break the Malays into the yoke, without harming their high spirit of coercing them in any way? Well, we will come to that presently. It is openly admitted now that the Filipino is a shiftless, weary, slothful creature, who cannot be got to work at any price. Most Americans who come to Hongkong from the Philippines deny the fact, but we maintain it is true nevertheless, and we are supported in that attitude by the well-informed *Cablenews*, which is not likely to condemn or chastise the natives without reason. American visitors point with no little pride to the numbers of Filipinos who are engaged in Manila at ordinary labouring work; they speak of native-built bridges, and of the Filipinos who toil in the ship-repairing yards, the factories and so forth. Take any American who has spent his life in and around Manila and he will rapaciously over the wonderful strides made by the Insular Government in the way of public improvements, and the faculty they have attained of attracting native labour. But Manila is not the Philippines. Islands nor is the erection of public buildings any criterion of progress in the provinces. The American administrators have given the Filipino liberty, freedom of speech, a free press, good government and the promise of autonomy when the time is

fitting. They have provided the natives with an Assembly of their own—to which some of the greatest rascals were elected and would have lived at the public expense if the Government had not interfered—and they have done everything to make life easy for the lotus-eater. But what avail? The native press turns upon its benefactors and calls them everything but blessed. The common crowd indulges in vainglorious spoutings and wild imaginings which a dozen years ago would have been characterised as rank rebellion. They gather together in their hovels and preach sedition, for there is nobody to compare with the chronic loafer as a frothy propagandist and a downright call-to-arms agitator. All this to escape the burden of toil. They would rather beg their way from pillar to post than earn an honest, decent livelihood. And their scorn of a Government which refuses to maintain in affluence these needy windbags is superb. Listen for a moment to the inimitable sarcasm of *El Renacimiento*: "There was a time when we believed that we were being guided to glory by this great people. With the change of situation everything appeared to indicate that here famine, calamity, despotism, covetousness on the part of parsimonious government officials, and absolutism would be unknown. It looked as though there would be nothing but prosperity and liberty—enlightened with justice. We laughed in our glee and dreamed of the good fortune that was to be ours. But now, after the passing of time that has left behind it unhappy memories, doubt has invaded the soul of the Filipino." Doubt as to what? the reader will ask. Doubt as to whether they are likely to be kept as fatted calves for the rest of their natural lives is the answer, we suggest. The Assembly has been converted into a receptacle, we are told, for beggars' petitions, the suspension of taxes, appeals against this, that and the next thing and all the rest of the usual rignarole. *El Renacimiento* loudly abuses the Government from the entire blame of the *fiasco* which is the usual ending of Assembly meetings and actually hints that if the Government is incapable of attending to the needs of the people, then the people will have to cure their misery and calamities by their own individual and collective efforts, otherwise they will perish. That is the climax. If the Government won't help them they will have to work. Such an alternative must strike awe and horror into the stoutest Filipino heart. The leaders of the people will grovel in their dismay, for there is nothing like work to distract a man's attention from the declamatory effervescence of disappointed demagogues. It is the death-knell of incendiary orations and the ring of evil-minded place-hunters knows it. Editorially, the *Cablenews*, dealing with this subject, remarks: "What astonishes most the stranger who comes to the Philippines are the thousands and tens of thousands of loafers. In every tienda, every billiard room, and in almost every window are able-bodied men who apparently have nothing to do. When the members of the committee on cholera investigation of Merchants' Association went into the filthiest parts of Manila, they were struck by these sights." And again: "Go into the provinces and these scenes are accentuated a thousand per cent. Everywhere there are men, loitering in their shacks. The visitor, especially who comes by way of China and who has seen there the patient and toiling millions cannot help but draw the contrast, to the prejudice of the Filipino." The *Cablenews* has hit the nail on the head when it calls attention to China. There is the country where work is not considered derogatory, where barren hills are converted into smiling oases. Now we come to the point why Great Britain so successfully managed to bring the Malays to understand that they had everything to gain by labour. Chinese by the hundred and the thousand were imported to open up the mines, to work in the engineering yards, to plant paddy and tobacco. The Chinese were paid reasonable wages. They lived like fighting cocks, from the Malay point of view. They gambled when they wished, and they had the money to gamble with, and they took trips to China and had great times when the spirit moved them. Some of them prospered and launched out on their own account, became towkays and respected members of society. The force of example and the evidence of what could be gained by imitating the Chinese miraculously did what no *corde* system could have done; it induced the Malays to recognise that labour and hard labour at that, had its compensations, and the average Malay to-day is a worker and not a dreamer. The American Government have erected an insurmountable barrier against Chinese labour. They have excluded the very people who would have opened the eyes of the Filipinos to the benefits which flow from labour. When the Government relaxes the restrictions and admits the Chinese agricultural labourer to offer an example of what patience and industry can achieve, then, perhaps, the problem of work as the real panacea of the Philippines may be solved.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SINGAPORE has been proclaimed an infected port. This sale of ferns and other plants to the public from the Botanic Gardens will be discontinued after the end of this year. It is reported that there is floating ice, in the River Liao at Newchwang and the port will be closed to shipping this week. The King's exequatur empowering Mr. P. H. Tiedemann to be consul for Russia at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature. The *Jiji* learns from Chemulpo that a Chinese vessel conveying many rifles for the rioters of Korea has been seized. The Japanese Consul has approached the Chinese Consul on the subject. These conditions of sale for any lot of Crown land to be sold, by auction, will not in future be published in the *Government Gazette*. Copies of such conditions can be obtained on application at the P. W. D. This new bridge of boats, 1,460 feet long, over the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan, was completed on the 31st October and was opened for traffic by Bhaji Gurdit Singh, superintendent in charge of the bridge, on the 1st ultimo. It is notified that the poste restante and dead letter notices will not in future be published in the *Government Gazette*. Lists of letters, &c. remaining in poste restante will be circulated as heretofore and be placed at the Post Office and branch offices. The *Asahi* reports that China has consented to the Japanese request that stricter measures be taken to prohibit the Japanese boycott in South China. It is said that telegraphic instructions have been sent from Peking to the Viceroy at Canton, ordering him to dissolve the Self-Government Society. It is notified in the *Gazette*, that in order to reduce the bulk of the *Gazette* and for purposes of economy departmental reports will not in future be published in the *Government Gazette*. Copies of such reports and of the complete annual volumes of sessional papers can be purchased from the Government printers. A coolie accidentally met his death this morning in Leighton Hill Road. The unfortunate man was engaged in the demolition of a verandah near No. 1 Police Station, when an iron rod fell on his head and tossed him into the road. Death was instantaneous. The deceased, whose name is unknown, was thirty years of age. Mr. Von Wiser, Consul-General for Austria-Hungary in Hongkong, has received a telegram from the Foreign Office in Vienna, in which the Consul is commanded to convey the thanks of the Austrian Emperor to His Excellency the Governor for Sir Frederick Lugard's kind congratulations on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of his reign. The death occurred at H. M. Consular Gaol, Shanghai, on Saturday morning, of Mr. Thomas Brotherton, who arrived in Shanghai from Nagasaki on the 20th ultimo and was removed to the British Consular Gaol on account of the strange manner in which he had recently been acting. The deceased had been under medical supervision during the past week, but owing to the fact that he died in the gaol an inquest is necessary and was to be opened on 1st inst. At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, (Second Sunday in Advent), the Holy Communion will be administered at the close of the mid-day service. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m.—attended (weather permitting) by the Church Parade party of "H" Company, 2nd Batt., "The Buffs". Sunday School at 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The offertories will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, which is in debt to the Treasurer, and has some heavy claims to meet in the near future. The third performance of *A Country Girl* last night at the Theatre Royal by the Amateur Dramatic Club was honoured by the presence of H.E. the Governor. The piece went with a delightful swing and the same high standard of excellence as on the two previous nights. Mr. W. C. Worcester as "Barry" is still screamingly funny in his somewhat difficult rôle and the other amateurs are sustaining their parts admirably. Those who have not seen *A Country Girl* (and we fancy there are precious few of them) should do so at once. The Roosevelt dam, when completed, will be by far the largest artificial lake in the world. At present an Indian reservoir, which is filled only once in twenty years or so, is the largest, with a capacity of 950,000 acre-feet. Then comes the Assuan reservoir, on the Nile, which, as now constructed, holds 900,000 acre-feet. When completed, the Roosevelt dam, now being built by the United States Reclamation Service, on Salt River, in Arizona, will impose 1,300,000 acre-feet of water, and thus will hold the record of being the largest artificial reservoir in the world until the completion of the Eagle dam. RETURNS of the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th November, 1908, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	\$5,532,007	\$2,700,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	15,915,781	10,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited.	79,134	nil.

Total, \$21,426,812 and \$12,700,000.

The annual prize distribution at St. Joseph's College will take place on Monday, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m. H.E. the Governor will preside.

## Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.  
UNIVERSITIES IN CHINA.  
PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE.  
[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 4th December. England and France propose to establish universities at Tientsin and Shanghai.  
THE BOXER INDEMNITY.  
REMISSION BY THE CONTINENTAL POWERS.  
[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 4th December. The German, French and Italian Ministers in Peking have informed the Waiwupu that their respective Governments contemplate a remission of the Boxer indemnity in token of their sympathy with China in her present bereavement.  
THE DOWAGER-EMPRESS' ESTATE.  
HER LATE MAJESTY'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.  
[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 4th December. The Court garments of her late Majesty the Dowager-Empress will be preserved; but all jewellery and money will be appropriated towards the fund for the reorganisation of the Navy.  
[Reuters.] Germany. LONDON, 3rd December. The Liberals and Radicals have started a great constitutional debate in the Reichstag on Ministerial responsibility in connection with the Kaiser's interviews and speeches. Italy. The debate in the Italian Chamber was notable for a speech by the ex-Minister Signor Sonnino condemning Signor Tittoni's attitude in regard to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a grave mistake. Later. China and the Japan-American Agreement. The Times correspondent in Peking wires that, before signing the Japan-American Agreement, it was communicated to the Waiwupu with a hope that China would recognise the United States traditional friendship. China fully approved of the Agreement. The United States and China. President Roosevelt has received Mr. Tang Shao Yi and suite at the Whitehouse. The Envoy presented a letter of thanks to the United States for cancelling a portion of the Boxer indemnity. The Envoy also gave a most courteous speech, to which President Roosevelt replied in suitable terms, concurring with China on the deaths of the late Emperor and Empress. The Near East. The *Peter Lloyd* states that twenty battalions have been ordered to Bosnia. A Turco-Montenegrin Agreement founding off the frontier, to avoid future quarrels, has been concluded. TYPHOON WARNING. The following telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 10.30 a.m. Hongkong, December 5th, 1908. Cyclones or typhoons, East of the Visayas moving W.N.W. The Japan Chronicle of 1st inst. says:—There was a very large assemblage of foreign residents at the American hotels at Kobe yesterday afternoon to bid farewell to Mr. Alf. Woolley, the Chief Agent for Japan of the P. & O. Company, who left by the *Oriental* for England. Mr. Woolley has resided in Japan for a good many years, and has taken a very active part in the public life of the foreign communities, having been stationed both at Kobe and Yokohama. Latterly he held the post of Chairman of the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade and was also President of the Kobe Club, but whether he resided in Yokohama or Kobe, Mr. Woolley has always been foremost in rendering ungrudging service to the interests of the community. On Thursday (19th inst.) the members of the Kobe Club assembled at the Club to witness the presentation of a silver salver and tea service, which had been subscribed for as a mark of respect and esteem. The presentation was made by Mr. H. Lucas, the President, who in a few appreciative words referred to Mr. Woolley's public work and his qualities as a private citizen. Mr. Woolley replied, in a happy speech reminiscent of the years he had spent in Kobe and the affection he had for the place. Yesterday afternoon, as the launch left the harbor, the large crowd of foreigners gave three hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Woolley. Whether Mr. Woolley will return to Japan is not, we believe, wholly assured, but we are quite certain that his return will be hoped for by a large circle of friends, and we may express the belief that if the choice lies with him he will decide for Japan, where he has made his home and rendered such excellent public service.



## Britain's Sea Supremacy.

## A REFERENCE BOOK FOR NAVY ENTHUSIASTS.

## "NAVY LEAGUE ANNUAL."

Naturally in a port which is regarded as a first-class naval station, a fact which is continually being drummed into the ears of those who fail to recognise the importance of the China Squadron to Hongkong, a reference book backed by such names as the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Graham, Mr. Cailyn Bellairs, M.P., and others is bound to prove of interest to a considerable section of the community. The reference book in question is the "Navy League Annual," which now enters its second year of publication. No doubt there are many, who while they are firm believers in maintaining the "two-Power" standard of strength in the Navy, do not, always see eye to eye with the Navy League, but we are assured that the Annual is not so much devoted to the booming of the League as to the wider diffusion of knowledge concerning the relative position occupied by Great Britain's first line of defence as contrasted with the navies of other countries. Last year when we reviewed the initial issue of the Annual we were happy to discover that the names of many, if not all, of the expert critics on naval affairs were attached to articles of surpassing interest. On this occasion, it seems to us that more attention has been given to the technical side of naval strategy than the general survey which was the feature of the first volume. And for that reason it is to be feared that the latest volume will hardly appeal with the same force to the ordinary, who cannot claim to be a student of the intricacies of armament and mechanical contrivances.

For example, the special articles have been reduced from fifteen to eleven, which the Editor considers an excellent feature, seeing that the contributors to the 1908 Annual are not limited by the exigencies of space. We take it that the Editor has his own business best, but from our point of view the reduction is a distinct mistake. It means that the more rapid the writer is on his particular hobby, the more space will he take to convince the reader that he, and he alone, is right, and long before that has been attained the ordinary reader will lay down the book through sheer boredom. The headline, to the articles are capital, but the prospect they suggest is rarely realised. There is little of that chatty heart-to-heart talk which distinguished the previous Annual. Rather the writers are so painfully jejune that at they slide into abstract calculations which will, we are afraid, leave the non-naval man, in a quandary as to what the author is trying to get at. This is somewhat unfortunate, because nearly every Britisher, and especially those who live in Hongkong, has a subconscious idea that it is his duty to know generally all that is important to be known about the progress of the British Navy. But he does not care for it to be laded out in hard chunks of petrified facts. Rather he would absorb his information in a dilettante fashion, gathering in the principal items much in the same way as he scoops out the sultana in plum-pudding. Are there any racy anecdotes or grim tragedies, if you like, of the sea to illustrate the dry-as-dust figures which parade themselves on almost every page of the Annual? A single story illustrative of a plain proposition is worth a bushel of arguments.

But when all is said and done, the Annual is certainly an important addition to the works of reference with regard to the navies of the world. The Editor, Mr. Alan Burgoyne, is responsible for a survey of the progress of the British Navy and Foreign Navies, but the equally interesting reviews on the condition of the Japanese and American Navies, the Dual Alliance (France and Russia), the Triple Alliance (Germany, Italy and Austria), and the brief references to the floating strength of minor nations are unsigned, so that the precise value to be attached to them is an unknown quantity. Mr. Burgoyne is a thorough-going believer in an all-powerful Navy for the United Kingdom. So far as we can make out, he would have all the great ship-building yards in the country working at full pressure constructing additions to the various units. In dealing with the British Fleet he talks somewhat strenuously of the people in Great Britain who are shivering because the Admiralty in their opinion is not sufficiently progressive. Was it not Sir John Fisher, who should know something about the Navy, who said that the inhabitants of Great Britain might sleep peacefully in their beds at night in the safe knowledge that they had a Navy which would scare anything in sight. Yet Mr. Burgoyne is not satisfied. He remarks: "Last year it was pointed out that, in view of the strenuous naval competition across the North Sea, it would not be possible to continue reducing our estimates annually, and a hope was expressed that in the interests of national security, and to allay the undoubted feeling of discomfort, not to say distrust, throughout the kingdom it would be wise to lay down ships additional to those suggested, and thereby ease the burden of the future. The Admiralty could doubtless put forward excellent reasons for demanding no more than two armoured vessels this year, but it is questionable whether the doubling of that number would not have proved sounder than the adopted policy of putting off the evil day when force of circumstances will dictate the commencement of a far larger number of units, and thus heavily swell the estimates out of all proportion at, may be, a period inconvenient for the Chancellor of the Exchequer." There is nothing half-hearted about that. The "evil day" is approaching, and the Admiralty will stand condemned for their laxity. To the block with them, at once.

It is with genuine satisfaction that we learn our submarines are all right. We lead the world and by 31st March next, we shall have no less than sixty of these boats complete, every one of which is better than the other which preceded it. Our torpedo-boats are not

up to much, nor are the torpedo-destroyers all they should be; still there is hope, for which we are sincerely thankful. Fortunately our battleships are all right, and the *Indomitable* beats the American cruiser *Columbia* into a cocked hat.

It would be well, if the Editor of the *Annual* could give us some idea of the cost of the various vessels he mentions. All we know is that the *Dreadnought* cost £1,600,000. What was the contract price of the latest cruisers, etc. when completed and ready to be commissioned? We had occasion to search the other day for an estimate of the average price of gun-boats and torpedo craft built in British yards but no information could be got from the *Annual* on this vital point.

With regard to the Duke of Argyll's contribution—it is a poem. Whether it is a good poem or otherwise we leave to others to say. As it is printed in special black type it must be one of the features of the volume. All we can say is it should make a first-class rag-time ditty.

Before closing, we should like to refer to an admirable contribution by Lieut. Richard Benyon-Croft, entitled "A Frigate's Commission," from August, 1895 to March, 1893. It is a little gem of old time memories, and is full of reminiscences of Hongkong, Singapore and China.

The Navy League Annual will undoubtedly find a place in the library of all students of Naval affairs, and the extraordinary amount of technical knowledge displayed by the writers should certainly keep Hongkong admirers of our main defence, thoroughly *au fait* with the existing conditions. It is published at a nominal price by the Navy League, at 13 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

## LODGE NAVAL AND MILITARY No. 848, S.C.

## INSTALLATION CONCERT.

The some 200 members and friends of the above Lodge passed a very enjoyable evening, last night at the Masonic Hall, Zilland Street, at the Installation Concert and Supper given in honour of Mr. J. C. West.

The large hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and after an excellent supper, the following programme was gone through, every item receiving well merited applause, frequent encores being demanded by the large and appreciative audience. An orchestra of the band, "The Buffs," discoursed some very well-rendered pieces during the supper and at the concert, the piano accompaniments being played by Mr. J. P. McCarthy, A.S.C.

PROGRAMME:  
1—March "Hymn to Lullaby".....Orchestra.  
2—Song (Comic).....Bandman Peate.  
3—Whistle Solo.....Bandman Peate.  
4—Recitation "Professor Choker".....Mr. Young.  
5—Song (Comic).....Private Collier.  
6—Song.....Selected.....Bandman Peate.  
7—Song.....Selected (Comic).....Mr. J. P. McCarthy.  
8—Song.....Selected.....Mr. Hutchison, A.S.C.  
9—Trio (Comic).....Conville Coloured Band.  
10—Song.....Selected.....Capt. Parke.

Interval of 10 minutes.  
During which Orchestra will play:  
1—Prelude Solo.....Bandman Peate.  
2—Song (Comic).....Mr. Hutchison, A.S.C.  
3—Song.....Selected.....Mr. Sanders.  
4—Song (Comic).....Selected.....Private Collier.  
5—Song.....Selected (Comic).....Bandman Peate.  
6—Song.....Selected.....Mr. J. P. McCarthy.  
7—Song (Comic).....Selected.....Mr. Hutchison, A.S.C.  
8—Song.....Selected.....Mr. Hutchison, A.S.C.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1909.  
Right Worshipful Master—Wor. Bro. J. C. West.

Immediate Past Master—Wor. Bro. E. A. Chapman.  
Wor. Senior Warden—Bro. G. W. Coysb.  
Treasurer—Bro. Jas. McLeod.  
Chairman—Bro. Jacobs.  
Senior Deacon—Bro. H. Woodward.  
Junior Deacon—Bro. E. W. Dawson.  
Secretary—Bro. J. J. Blake.  
Junior Deacon—Bro. A. Charlton.  
Director of Ceremonies—Wor. Bro. A. W. Hill.  
Stewards—Bro. C. H. Parkinson and Bro. C. Faith.

## MARINE COURT.

## NO LIGHT.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commissioner Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Police-Sergeant Atter charged Cheong Kong Yun, owner of a water-bomb, with failing between sunset and sunrise to exhibit a light on board his boat whilst under way in Aberdeen harbour yesterday.

Prosecutor stated that at 2.45 p.m. yesterday, he saw defendant's boat under way in Aberdeen harbour without lights. Witness called him alongside and asked him if he had no light. The latter replied that he had been across to Apichau and was returning. He again asked if there was any light in the boat and the reply he received was in the negative.

Defendant said that he had a light when he went to Apichau, but had none when the Police boarded his boat.

He was fined \$10, in default of payment, one month's imprisonment.

A CARELESS HABIT.  
In the same court, P. C. Connaughton proceeded against Pang Ho, a boat-woman, with failing to keep the "yillu" of her boat out of water and rigged in so as not to project outward whilst alongside the s.s. *Shanai* yesterday.

When asked the reason for her carelessness, defendant replied that she forgot to rig it in.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

DUMPING COAL.  
Lau Fat, a Chinese constable, summoned Cheong Kwong, owner of a fishing boat, with throwing coal into the harbour to prevent seizure.

Lau Fat stated that at about 1.30 p.m. yesterday, he was proceeding from Tim-shan-tai to Hui-shan in No. 5 Police launch, when he saw defendant's boat laden with coal. He promptly went alongside her, but as soon as the latter saw him approaching, he threw the coal overboard. Witness picked up two bags of coal with a boat-hook. He found there were signs of coal having been stored in the boat at the time he boarded her.

Defendant naively said that she threw the coal overboard because he thought he could avoid prosecution.

He was fined \$10.

## "KALIDOSCOPIC" JOURNALISM.

## STORY OF A HONGKONG ANNUAL WHICH BECAME A QUARTERLY.

Another new periodical, which is to be known as *The Kaleidoscope*, an extraordinary though not ill-fitting name, has just appeared in Hongkong, but the average reader will find some difficulty in classifying it. The original intention of the promoters was that it should be an annual but the advertisements poured in so thickly that the first idea was rapidly dispelled and it was decided to make the publication a quarterly. From the publishers' point of view no decision could be wiser, for if there are profits to be snatched up it is high time that even our amateur journalism should gain their reward. As we have said, the *K* is a quarterly, but a quarterly what? It looks like a magazine; a casual glance would lead one to believe it to be a magazine, one of the popular sort, but on closer acquaintance it appears to be a glorified advertising medium. Nearly everybody who proclaims the superiority of his wares receives a page or more of fulsome encomiums, apparently as a sort of discount for cash. We have nothing whatever to say against that system; it is a matter which rests entirely between the advertiser and the "compiler," but the man-in-the-street who is inveigled into reading a long dissertation about smoking particular only to find in the end that he has been wading through what is known in newspaper parlance as a "pufl" is apt to feel aggrieved. Not that there are no original articles, original in more ways than one, in the quarterly. For example, we have a poem entitled "Christmas Bells"—a most pathetic ballad, as two lines, not the pick of the bunch by any means, will show:—

"Whimpering the star that hoarsely boom or flight  
The good ships from the rocks."

It reminds one of Edgar Allan Poe's titanic ballad of the bells. A couple of pages of American jokes which should raise the spirits of the young ones gathered round the Yule log, are thrown in gratuitously. The hypocritical has an article in execrable taste on the ways of the young men of Hongkong, exaggerating foibles which are common to the whole world and spitting out venom with such rancour that it is to be feared no self-respecting family who have sons born in Hongkong will have anything to do with a kaleidoscope which indulges in such mud-slinging. It is anonymously signed "The Tadpole" which is a most appropriate name for a writer who wallows in slime. Other articles of more or less interest as the reader is inclined to deal with the "Merchant" or "Missionary as a factor of civilisation" and "Inventions and Discoveries of the Age." A. S. Parker, who contributes the latter, has achieved the impossible. He has condensed into about 1,500 words a subject which can hardly be contained in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Mr. Horace Wyndham tells "How Britain gained Hongkong" and introduces some new facts which past historians have overlooked. For example, he says: "Like the majority of our Colonial possessions, the island of Hongkong was not bought under British sway without resorting to the power of the sword. The fields which to-day bear smiling crops were once dyed red with English blood, and many a gallant soldier, now sleeping peacefully in the Happy Valley cemetery met his death in the fighting which our occupation of this dependency occasioned." Many people will be interested in the article "Is New York civilised?" while others will wonder whether the author of "Maud" is not a gross plagiarist; unless, of course, he was the original writer of the story, which we fancy we have read in a dozen papers, American and colonial. There are 16 portraits of "Our Public Men," and as we have met them one and all in the flesh it is reasonable to believe that they are "island worthies." Some pictures entitled "Local street scenes" remind us of a weekly long defence, while the caricatures on St. Andrew's Day were scarcely worth fourreling. And that is about the sum total of the reading and pictorial matter of *The Kaleidoscope*. As an outlet for enterprising advertisers it is admirable, but that the man who wants reading matter over Sunday should be mulcted in the sum of 50 cents for the "compilation" seems rather stiff. The front page is adorned with an authentic portrait of Confucius, and from our recollection of the sage when a boy it certainly resembles him especially about the feet.

As a first attempt at bringing out a quarterly, *The Kaleidoscope* will stand the closest scrutiny. Mr. T. C. Swaby is "compiler" and we look anxiously forward to the second number which will appear on next week.

ILLICIT OPIUM.  
THREE MEN MULCTED IN HEAVY FINES.  
Yesterday afternoon, Excise Officers boarded the steamer *Longwing* in search of illicit opium, this trick of hoodwinking the Government having become frequent of late. Police-Sergeant Wilton put himself at the head of affairs and the party began poking their official noses in every nook and corner in the hope of a "capture." They had not gone far when their bulging optics discovered suspicious-looking packages in the fore-cabin. There were twenty-two boxes containing eighty-eight tins of opium and two tins containing eight tins. In the ventilator on the bridge, seven bags containing 120 tins of the drug, equivalent to 516 tins were discovered. The illicit article was taken possession of, and this morning, three tall-men were charged with having the drug in their possession. Yam Ping, the first defendant, being fined \$500, while Lau Sum Chun and Chan Pin, the remaining two, had each to pay half that sum.

CALCULATORS and pocket dialers for 1909 have reached us from the following firms:—Royal Insurance Co., Ltd. (Messrs. Melchers & Co., local agents) State Fire Insurance Co. (Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co.) Ocean Insurance Co. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., who are also distributing a handy blotting book.

## To-day's Advertisement.

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUEN YICK AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of a wine pot or jar and a Chinese bookcase, a bunch of flowers and leaves are depicted in the background; above which are written the Chinese characters 聯益公司 reading Luen Yick Kung & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 時酒園 reading Shi Tsau To meaning "The picture of poetry and wine" and the name Luen Yick and Company.

2.—The representation of a Buffalo ridden by a Chinese boy coming down a hill; above which are printed the words "Herds Boy" and below which appears the name "Luen Yick & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 童子牧牛 reading Tung Tzu Muk Ngau meaning "A boy herding cattle" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 聯益公司 reading Luen Yick Kung & Co. being the Chinese name of Luen Yick and Company.

In the name of LUEN YICK AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of October, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Applicants,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 4th December.

Yesterday, a meeting was held by the Canton Self-Government Society in connection with the *Fatshan* incident when a large number of people were present. The four men who signed the petition to the officials reporting the case and who presented themselves as witnesses, also attended the meeting. The statement at the inquiry held at the British Consulate, as taken by the members of the Society, was read before the assembly. Several gentlemen made speeches during the proceedings, the gist of which was that the Chinese people should look to the preservation of their lives and unite together for protection, as China is still weak in dealing with such crises as the present one. These present listened to the speakers with evident signs of emotion. After some deliberations, the four men referred to above were photographed and the meeting ended.

## CHINESE OBSTINACY.

The Self-Government Society has forwarded a joint petition to the Viceroy asking him to send a doctor of the Military College together with the Nambol magistrate and the Deputy of Foreign Affairs, to re-examine minutely the body of the deceased. The Viceroy has also been requested to communicate with the Portuguese Consul and ask him to be present at the inquest in order to find out whether the man really died of the wounds that he is said to have received as a result of the alleged attack of the ticket-collecting officer.

## BLACKMAILERS AGAIN.

Some time ago, the Likin Station at Hou Lik received a blackmailing letter from certain robbers who demanded the payment of \$10,000. A Government gunboat has now been detailed to remain permanently in close proximity of the station in case of emergency.

## OFFICIAL'S INCOMPETENCY.

As a result of the disturbance created by the students of the Military College at Whampoa through the unsatisfactory supervision of the College director Wei Yu Tsung, the Viceroy has in consequence, removed the latter from his post and appointed Wong Sze Lung to fill the vacancy.

## PROPOSED HOSPITAL.

Tsai Kung Sam Cham of Yumchow prefecture has forwarded to the Canton Fong Pin Hospital a despatch, in which he enjoined the committee of his intention to open a hospital in that prefecture and asked for a copy of the regulations of the Canton hospital for perusal with a view to adopt the same for the management of the proposed hospital. Tsai Kung Sam also asked the Canton hospital to recommend an experienced doctor for service.

## THE IMPERIAL MOURNING.

On the 2nd instant, the day when His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China Hsuan Tung was enthroned, most of the people in this city thought that they might be allowed to shave their heads on that day without being interfered with on this auspicious occasion. Nevertheless, the officials have already notified them that mourning should be maintained continually for fully one hundred days on account of the death of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu. A regular scene was enacted on that day in nearly every police station when a number of people with their heads neatly shaved underwent their trial and were made to pay a fine of a few dollars each for failing to continually observe the solemn occasion. The total number of arrests on that day for this offence made by the police of various stations was eighty-nine and the fines collected amounted to over \$500. On that day a military student, a Benzenman, was also arrested for a similar offence and the Tatar-General sentenced him to imprisonment for one year.

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## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that YEE HING & COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of an Old Chinese fisherman wearing a hat and water proof coat made of dried straws or leaves and carrying on his shoulder a fishing rod with line attached thereto, in his right hand a red fish. Above the said representation is printed the word "Sreanauzer" and below the said representation appears the name "Yee Hing & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Co. and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 漁翁 reading U Yang meaning "An old fisherman."

2.—The representation of a Pamela. Above which is depicted a scroll whereon is printed the word "Pamela" and below which appears the name "Yee Hing and Company." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Co. and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Co.

3.—The representation of six tomatoes placed in three rows one on top, two in the centre and three underneath; the whole in the form of a triangle. Above which is printed the word "Tomatoes" and below which appears the name "Yee Hing & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蕃茄 reading Fan Ka meaning "Tomatoes" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Co.

In the name of YEE HING & COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Applicants,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHIU ON WING & COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of a pot in which is planted an orange tree with leaves and oranges thereon. Above which is depicted a scroll on which are printed the words "Nutmeg Orange" and below which are written the Chinese characters 四季吉 reading Si Kai Kat meaning "four season oranges" and the name "Shiu On Wing & Co." On the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 紹安榮 reading Shiu On Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Shiu On Wing & Company.

2.—The representation of a Kingfisher standing on a branch of a rose tree with roses growing thereon. Above which is printed the word "Kingfisher" and below which is printed the name "Shiu On Wing & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 翠雀 reading Tsui Tsau meaning "Kingfisher" and on the left side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 紹安榮 reading Shiu On Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Shiu On Wing & Company.

3.—The representation of a plant of brisaca. Above which are printed the words "White Greens" and below which appears the name "Shiu On Wing & Co." On the right hand side of the said representation are written the Chinese characters 白菜 reading Pak Choi meaning "brisaca" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 紹安榮 reading Shiu On Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Shiu On Wing & Company.

In the name of SHIU ON WING AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Applicants,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE Services of Sergt. LINK (from Aldershot Gymnasium) now attached to the Buffs, has been secured to conduct the Gymnastic Classes commencing TUESDAY, the 8th inst.

It is to be hoped that the Members will take advantage of this and in a regularity. Sergt. LINK comes to us with good credentials as a police-taker and clever instructor.

FRANK LAMBERT,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908. (1058)

## To-day's Advertisement.

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that KWONG YEE WING AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of two ducks floating on water, above which is printed the word "Loving" and the Chinese characters 鶯鶯 reading Uu Yang meaning "Love ducks" and below which are written the Chinese characters 廣裕榮 reading Kwong Yee Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yee Wing and Company.

2.—The representation of Bamboo trees, above which is depicted a scroll on which is printed the word "Bamboo" and below which appears the name "Kwong Yee Wing and Company." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣裕榮 reading Kwong Yee Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yee Wing and Company and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 綠竹 reading Luk Chuk meaning "Green bamboo."

3.—The representation of a basket inside of which are several caltrops, above which is printed the words "Water caltrops" and below which appears the name Kwong Yee Wing & Company. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 菱角 reading Ling Kok meaning "water caltrops" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣裕榮 reading Kwong Yee Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yee Wing and Company.

In the name of KWONG YEE WING AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Applicants,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that KWONG YOW HANG & COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of two fishes, and some seaweeds, above which is printed the word "Oniphophus" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Company. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 生魚 reading Sang Yu being the name of a kind of fresh water fish.

2.—The representation of a bunch of Bananas resting on a banana leaf. Above which are printed the word "Banana" and the Chinese characters 香蕉 reading Heung Tai meaning "fragrant banana" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

3.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Company. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Bong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

In the name of KWONG YOW HANG AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Applicants,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board after 1 P.M. of the 8th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

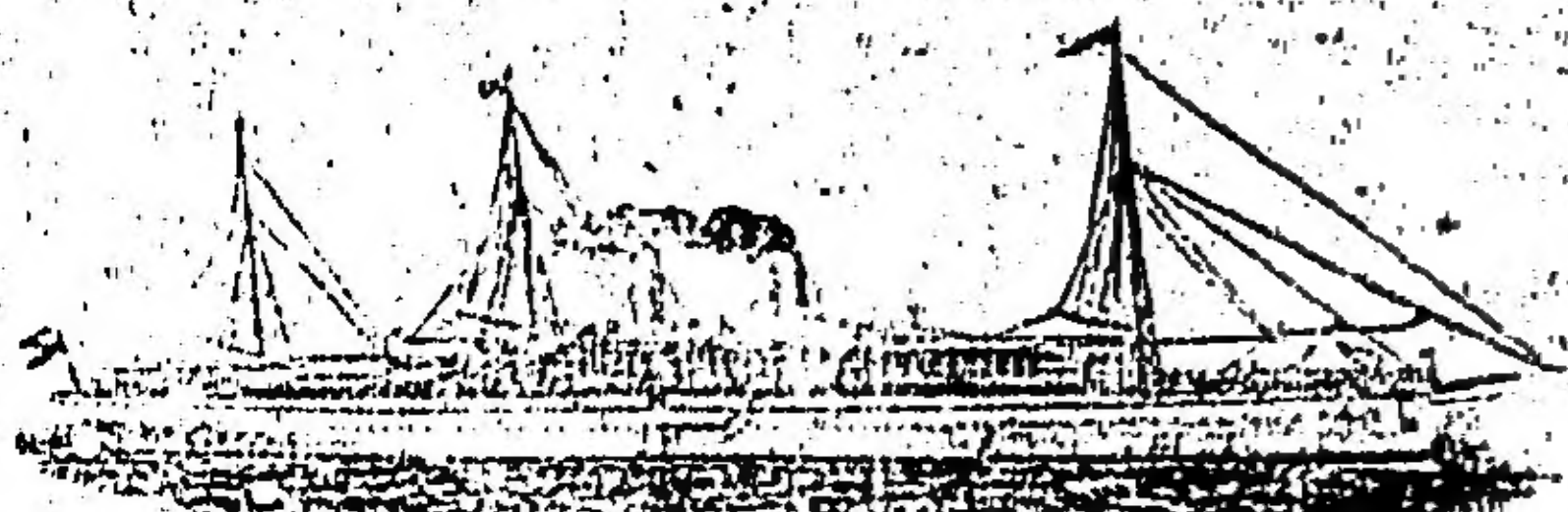
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908. (1059)



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific to the "Empress Line." Sailing 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.  
12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
GLE	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th	Jan. 2nd, 1909.
S OF INDIA	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 8th
S OF JAPAN	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th
S OF CHINA	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
GLE	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
S OF INDIA	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 2nd

RESS' steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.

MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial EXPRESS Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.  
Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.  
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, £40.  
First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car, while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.  
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries a "Linerette" for passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.  
Passengers booked through to all points as far as AROUND THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.  
For further information, Maps, Routes, and Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
By Steamship On  
SHANGHAI, SWATOW & FCHOW (HANGSANG) TUESDAY, 8th Dec., Noon.  
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAI, WEI-CHANG, CHEFOO & CHANTAO WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., Noon.  
FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & CHANTAO THURSDAY, 10th Dec., Noon.  
MANILA, SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & CHANTAO FRIDAY, 11th Dec., 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE SATURDAY, 12th Dec., Noon.  
MANILA, SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & CHANTAO SUNDAY, 13th Dec., Noon.  
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA MONDAY, 21st Dec., Noon.  
RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.  
Occurring 14 DAYS.  
The steamers *Kiung*, *Nansang* and *Fooking* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Manji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yagisire-Ports, Ohsodo, Tientsin & Newchwang.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,  
General Managers.  
Telephone No. 61.  
Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL  
OEBU & ILOILO "HUICHOW" 7th Dec. 4 P.M.  
MANILA "TAMING" 8th " 3 P.M.  
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "SINGAN" 9th " 9 A.M.  
SHANGHAI "SHAOSING" 11th " 4 P.M.  
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL "TAIYUAN" 18th "  
AUSTRIAN PORTS  
MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.  
AUSTRIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.  
SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
Reduced Saloon Rates, Single and Return to Manila and Australia.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Chinese—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 12th Dec., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 19th Dec., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

## SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908

## Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SWATOW.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"HAIMUN."  
Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 5th December, 1908. [1043]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"HAITAN."  
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1908. [1044]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)  
THE Steamship  
"ALDENHAM."  
Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.  
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.  
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.  
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th November, 1908. [1006]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.  
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).  
THE Steamship  
"TUDOR PRINCE."  
Captain Macdonnell, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 12th December, 1908.  
For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [981]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.  
Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.  
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA  
O. J. K. BE AND YOKOHAMA.  
Steamship. Tons. Captain. To Sail  
Kumari. 6,232 Cowley Dec. 17  
Inver. 4,789 Boyd Jan. 14  
Bovar. 4,445 Makie Feb. 11  
Suver. 6,232 Shotton Mar. 11  
These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.  
PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.  
For further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.  
Queens Buildings,  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [10-20]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
TO NEW YORK,  
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
FOR NEW YORK:  
S.S. "LENNOX" 18th Dec.  
For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908. [1041]

STREAM TO CANTON.  
THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers  
"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.  
"KWONG SAI" Capt. R. S. OWEN.  
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).  
Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).  
These Fine New Steamers have intercalated accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity, Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.  
Passage Fare—Single Journey £1.1s.  
Meals included.  
The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.  
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 1, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 1st Dec. 1908.

## Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
STEAM  
FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.  
(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)  
THE Steamship  
"DEVANHA."  
Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 12th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Himalaya*, 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.  
Silk and Valuable all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*, due in London on 23rd January, 1909.  
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Values of all Packages are registered.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1908. [9]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.  
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"ERNEST SIMONS."  
Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 7th December.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
P. NALIN,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908. [14]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,  
(Florida and Rubattino United Companies).  
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.  
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LIGORNO and GENOA; also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.  
(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)  
THE Steamship  
"ISCHIA."  
Captain Belito, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th Dec., at Noon.  
For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to  
CARLOWITZ & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [95]

Intimations.  
FABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.  
FRESH SUPPLIES  
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK  
BY  
SIEMSEN & CO.,  
Agents for  
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [11]

LEE YEE  
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.  
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND  
CIGARS, CIGARETTES  
AND  
TOILET REQUISITES  
FOR SALE  
12, D'AGUIAR STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
Sole Agents, and September, 1907. [108]

MAN-HAVERS NEAR PORT DICKSON.  
It would appear that two man-eating tigers are at large in the neighbourhood of Paer Panjang, some miles from Port Dickson. One day last week a report was brought in to the latter place that a Chinaman had been killed by a tiger. Two Europeans thereupon went out with rifles. They did not find the tiger, but discovered the body of the Chinaman which was in a terribly mangled condition. The tiger had evidently sprang at his throat and killed him, and subsequently devoured portions of him. The Chinaman was the owner of a small gambler's plantation on which the jagged had been allowed to grow up high. Investigation revealed the tracks of a tiger all over the plantation. Some time ago a man was taken by a tiger, and the Malays declare that the tracks in this case were different from those of the tiger which had killed the Chinaman. It is good reason to suppose that there are two of the beasts prowling around this neighbourhood.—*Malay Mail*.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.  
The circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Richard Markwick, formed the subject of an inquiry by Mr. G. W. Klog, H.B.M.'s Coroner, yesterday afternoon, reports the *Shanghai Times* of last issue.  
Dr. Goode deposed to having received a telephone message at a few minutes past 9 a.m. on November 27, asking him to proceed to the China Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Canton Road where he was told a man had shot himself. Arriving at a quarter past nine o'clock he found the deceased lying on his back with his legs crossed, and a cushion under his head. He was bleeding from the nose, both ears, and mouth. His clothes were not at all disarranged. He was unconscious, and breathing heavily, evidently dying. He did not regain consciousness or speak at all, and died at 9.37 o'clock. Subsequently witness made an autopsy at the Mortuary. He undressed the body, and found the collar and shirt blood-stained. There were no bruises on the body, but the palm and fingers of the right hand were stained with powder. On the right side of the vault of the skull there was an elevated comminuted fracture of the bone. In the roof of the mouth there was a hole, evidently the point of entry of a bullet. On removing the scalp the bullet was found lying among the fragments of bone at the vault of the skull. Witness produced the bullet. Witness made an examination of the organs of the body. He had treated the deceased off and on for two years, and witness told him about two months ago that the general state of his health was very unsatisfactory. Deceased had suffered a good deal from insomnia, and apart from his health he was rather nervous that the insurance company would fill his place. Witness spoke to the Managing Director and was told to tell deceased that he was to stay away until he was fit to come back to work, his salary would be paid, and a place kept for him. For the last month witness thought that another doctor had treated the deceased. The cause of death was haemorrhage and laceration of the brain substance by a revolver wound. He would say that the wound was self-inflicted. Evidently he put the barrel of the revolver in his mouth, fired with his left hand, covering his mouth with the right hand. This would explain the blackening of the right hand.  
Raymond Arthur Killalee said that he was employed at the China Mutual. Coming to office a few minutes before nine o'clock on Friday he saw the deceased about to enter the back door. He was carrying a box, and knowing he was rather weak witness went to help him up. When witness reached him he was on the first landing, and witness asked if he wanted any help. To this deceased said no, and witness went on into the general office. Deceased had at this time laid the box on the window. About two minutes afterwards they heard a sound like a cracker exploding, and later on going down the back stairs to the office below he saw Mr. Markwick's body lying on the landing with his head against the wall. Witness asked if he wanted any help, but receiving no answer he ran back to the general office and called Mr. Rosa. The latter examined him and first remarked that he had fainted and then that he had shot himself. Dr. Goode was then telephoned for.

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## NEW AMERICAN STAMPS.

Washington, 11th October.  
The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has completed designs suggested by Postmaster General Meyer for a new issue of postage stamps. The new stamps will be of the following denominations: One cent, two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and one dollar. The two dollar and five denominations now in use will not be reprinted.  
It will be some weeks before all the denominations will be put on the market. However, the two-cent stamps will be first distributed, and it is expected that shipments to Postmasters will commence some time in November.  
The new issue has been designed with the object of obtaining the greatest simplicity commensurate with artistic results. The profile has been taken in each instance instead of a full view, stamps are of a similar design, containing a head in an ellipse, the only decoration being laurel leaves on either side of the ellipse. The lettering is in straight lines, at the top being "U.S. Postage," and at the bottom the words "Two cents." The one-cent stamp contains the head of Franklin, while all others will bear that of Washington, taken from busts by Houdon. There are of the most notable differences in the new issue will be the minimum of lettering. The colours are the reds and blues of the early stamps.  
Director Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing regards the new stamps as the most artistic ever issued by the Government.

## OPIUM IN THE MALAY STATES.

INCREASE IN DUTIES.  
We had, in a recent issue, reported that the import duty on opium is to be so greatly increased in Perak from the beginning of next year, that Chanda will become practically beyond the reach of the Chinese coolies. The decrease of the imports of the drug will, we anticipate, be so large, that the Government revenue is bound to suffer, notwithstanding the greatly enhanced rate of duties. But the loss, if any, will fall on the Government, as the outcome of its own policy, and there are no vested interests to suffer thereby. Mr. Birch had suggested an increase of 25% on the existing duty. Had the recommendation of the resident been exactly conforming to it, it would have increased the duty from \$565 to \$700 per chest. But it has been decided to go much further, and we may look forward to a good deal of smuggling, prosecutions and rewards to informers.  
But this policy is not to be confined to Perak. It is now reported that the increase is also to be given effect to, in Pahang, from 1st January next, though the Farmer's lease does not expire before the end of the year 1909.—It is stated that Government proposes to avail itself of a special clause in the contract with the Farmer, which enables the Resident to raise the rates of duty at any time during the continuance of the lease. In the exercise of this right the Farmer has been notified, under instructions from the High Commissioner, that the rate of duty is to be raised from \$40 to \$1,200 or an increase of \$760 per chest. Had the Farmer been notified to appropriate this increase he might have been amply compensated for the inevitable decline in the quantity of opium imported. But the excess duty levied is to be collected for the Government by the Farmer, as its agent, being remunerated by a three per cent commission on the receipts. Under the new arrangement, the Farmer stands to lose nearly as much as the Government is bound to gain by the enhancement. There has already been, last year, a decrease of 14 chests compared to that of 1906 in consequence of an increase in the price from \$760 to \$775 per chest. The contemplated increase is the duty by \$760 will just double the price, and consequently halve the consumption. Assuming that it will only diminish by 100 chests next year, the Farmer would lose \$44,000 in the shape of duty (thereon) at existing rates. Against this loss the only set-off would be a commission of 3 per cent payable on the excess receipts credited to Government. The net loss of the Farmer would be about \$40,000, while the Government revenue would be increased by not less than double the sum. We should think that, in all fairness, the Farmer ought to be allowed a rebate of \$400 in his rental, on every chest that he imports fall short of those of the current year, as a natural result of this enormous and almost prohibitive augmentation in the duty.—*Perak Pioneer*.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGGE (TASTELESS) FORM.  
"SELF-CURE" NO "FICTION!"  
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!  
NO SUFFERER  
NOW DESPAIR,  
but if you are suffering from any of the following ailments, and you are not cured by the use of THERAPION, you are not cured by the use of THERAPION.  
THERAPION No. 1—A powerful remedy for all ailments of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and for all ailments of the digestive system, and for all ailments of the urinary system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the integumentary system, and for all ailments of the musculoskeletal system, and for all ailments of the endocrine system, and for all ailments of the immune system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the integumentary system, and for all ailments of the musculoskeletal system, and for all ailments of the endocrine system, and for all ailments of the immune system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the integumentary system, and for all ailments of the musculoskeletal system, and for all ailments of the endocrine system, and for all ailments of the immune system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the integumentary system, and for all ailments of the musculoskeletal system, and for all ailments of the endocrine system, and for all ailments of the immune system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the integumentary system, and for all ailments of the musculoskeletal system, and for all ailments of the endocrine system, and for all ailments of the immune system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the integumentary system, and for all ailments of the musculoskeletal system, and for all ailments of the endocrine system, and for all ailments of the immune system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the integumentary system, and for all ailments of the musculoskeletal system, and for all ailments of the endocrine system, and for all ailments of the immune system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the integumentary system, and for all ailments of the musculoskeletal system, and for all ailments of the endocrine system, and for all ailments of the immune system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the integumentary system, and for all ailments of the musculoskeletal system, and for all ailments of the endocrine system, and for all ailments of the immune system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the integumentary system, and for all ailments of the musculoskeletal system, and for all ailments of the endocrine system, and for all ailments of the immune system, and for all ailments of the reproductive system, and for all ailments of the nervous system, and for all ailments of the circulatory system, and for all ailments of the respiratory system, and for all ailments of the excretory system, and for all ailments of the integumentary system, and for all ailments of the musculoskeletal system,







Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company,  
No. 1, Ice House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

75c PER COPY (10 cts.) per Single Copy

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than Ten Cents (10c) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGERS  
*Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.*  
November 16th 1906



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5944

號二十月一十年四十三緒

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1908.

六拜禮

號五月二十英港香

\$13 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, at the Hong Kong Office, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$10.00 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$3.00 per annum.  
The rates for the quarter and the year are proportionate. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. One copy sent by post for an additional \$1.00 per annum is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

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### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1908.

### A PROPOSITION FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(28th November.)

Reference was made in yesterday's issue to the laudable efforts which are being put forth by old China hands in London to induce the rising generation of British merchants in the Far East to acquire a working knowledge of the Chinese language. As most of us are aware, indeed as most of us know from personal experience, the journey from England to China is brightened by the rosy glamour of magnificent ideals, principal among which is the determination to learn the Chinese language so that we may speak to the native as a man and a brother. Some of the newcomers to China manage for a time to live up to their original aspirations, but the conserving air of the Orient eventually works its way into the system and another slab is added to pave the nether regions. If it were possible, however, for those who are ambitious to learn at least a smattering of the language in the company of their fellows there cannot be the slightest doubt, in our opinion, that many an earnest assistant would be induced to attend the classes promoted, while even the flippant and rapid idler would find it worth his while to give over his vagaries for a space. In Hongkong we have all sorts of fine ideas for benefiting the young. We have evening classes which are run at a dead loss to the community; we hear of a projected university which will add to the burden of the Colony's taxation; there is a medical school which turns out an average of two or three qualified dispensers or assistant physicians every year, and it also has to be supported by the Government which is another name for the long-suffering householder. But nothing is done, or suggested, for the benefit of the future commercial men of Hongkong, in the way of affording them an opportunity of acquiring even a colloquial knowledge of Chinese. It is all very well to say that the really anxious student will equip himself with Chinese grammars, Chinese lexicons and an assortment of Chinese dictionaries, and that he will sit down in his lonely verandah and plod through meaningless deserts, along shadowy tracks, and through unknown fastnesses simply by force of innate enthusiasm. Certainly there are people who can do that sort of thing, but they are few and far between. We read of students who have learned all they know by the glimmer of a peat fire and of savants whose ability to speak in a dozen tongues has been won by sheer doggedness. But most of these ancient have passed away to their long rest. There are mighty few of them alive to-day. What we believe in at the present time is competition, whether it be in learning a language or selling an automobile. Why then should there be no opportunity given to those who wish to have a working knowledge of the Chinese language to attain that end? It may be suggested that the young Britishers who come out to the Far East should attend the evening classes, otherwise known by the grandiloquent title of the "Hongkong Technical Institute. But is it to be expected that the smart young Englishman or Scotsman will consent to take his place alongside a pack of schoolboys and reduce himself to the level of the first standard? All pride and ridiculous grandeur it will be said. It may be so, but how would a student, who has presumably arrived at the years of discretion, feel if he were "called down" by an irascible teacher in front of a class of youths because his quantities were false and his accent absurd? It may then be argued that the Y.M.C.A. should take the matter in hand. Well, the Y.M.C.A. may be a very useful and even valuable institution where every prospect pleases and not even man is vile, but there are a good many people who are not enamoured of the ways and doings of the Y.M.C.A., who object to the title-tattle that goes on there, the cliqueism which is said to abound, and the spirit of self-glorification which is believed to hang around the place. The fact of the matter is, that if such classes as those inaugurated in London and operating in Japan were started in Hongkong they should be held either under the aegis of the Chamber of Commerce or the local branch of the China Association; and admission should be confined to British and European mercantile assistants who should have to pay a fee sufficient to cover all expenses, so that the ratepayers would not be required to contribute a single copper. It will be said, perhaps, that this is another form of class distinction, but we maintain it is not. The youth of the Colony, born and bred in the Colony, have their schools and institutes and what not. The Government officials have their special allowances and opportunities for learning the language of the country. The police and the sanitary inspectors are encouraged to devote their spare time to the acquisition of Chinese by the promise of monetary rewards, and nearly every class, except the ordinary "clerk in a taffish," is provided for. And when all is said and done, the future, the commercial prosperity of the Colony depends on the acquirements of the next generation of merchants. Let us suppose for a moment that the Chamber of Commerce took up the matter. Is there a member so poor or so narrow-minded and short-sighted that he would not of his own private resources help forward such a class which might be the seed of a better future?

figure at the outset? Would it not be for his own benefit, or for the benefit of the firm he represents, that his European juniors should be capable of transacting the business of the firm with the Chinese customers at first hand, instead of through an intermediary who generally fails to comprehend half the significance of the questions and answers he is called upon to interpret? It would not be necessary for any magnanimous and public-spirited individual to scatter his thousands in promoting such a scheme. Indeed, the advent of the philanthropist would be a distinct nuisance, a blunder and perhaps a catastrophe. The students should be able to fix up matters for themselves—pay a moderate fee—(about as much as one pays for an occasional launch trip)—and keep things going in a real spirit of camaraderie. As a matter of fact, the class or classes should partake of the nature of a club, the open sesame being the desire to learn Chinese. What distinction could be alleged against it in such a case? To give a sordid illustration: every first-class hotel has a private room for those whose technical knowledge as gentlemen; there all meet on an equality, and curiously enough, none but that special class seeks to invade the semi-sanctity of its precincts. Such a class or club as we have described would be on exactly the same lines. And now let us see how the representative of the British Association of Japan regards the scheme of educating Britishers in the vernacular. Speaking at the dinner of the China Association last month, Mr. Sale remarked that no better commencement could be made, by the efforts of our commerce, towards acquiring a facility for accommodation to new circumstances, an insight into local conditions, an access to the minds and hearts of the people among whom they trade, than by securing a knowledge of their language. The Japan branch, recognising the importance of this fact, has prepared a scheme covering a course of study, divided into six stages, successfully passed. These certificates are not only proofs of knowledge, but undeniable evidences of earnestness and industry. So far Mr. Sale. We ought to suggest that now Mr. Hewitt has buckled on his business armour he might give a thought to the idea of establishing a language class under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

### FOIBLES OF THE FAIR SEX.

How is it, we wonder, that the average man, that is to say one who is neither a fop nor a cheap imitation of a tailor's dummy, takes such an absorbing interest in cases which arise over questions concerning ladies' millinery? Let such a case be reported—and if you notice they are always reported at length, usually because the reporters are of the male sex and for once in a while combine duty with pleasure—let there be such a case brought into Court and we are all entertained with details about ruffs and ruffles, passementerie and chiffon, waist lengths and furbies, pleats, plaits, and platters and other words to the same effect. Few of those belonging to the masculine gender have the very faintest idea what all these strange bizarre things imply, but let the question arise as to the merits of a director as compared with a princess and the most respectable smoking-room will become a sort of rogues' parliament. Perhaps it is the mystery which surrounds the top-dressing of the ladies that excites the curiosity of the male being. It has been recorded, by one of the sex, that a lady can wrap herself up in seven different rolls of cloth variously put together, and yet look like a sylph. If a man puts on a single winter waistcoat he stands forth as a second edition of a London alderman, and all his friends consider it their duty to make nasty remarks on his appearance. Give the average man a fancy pair of boots, a red vest, a velvet coat and a pair of three button gloves and you can realise what a criminal looks like when he is off the march to the scaffold. Not so the gentle sex; whose tricks and charms are never seen to greater advantage than when they have rifled a millinery store. What with lace here and flummery there, and side-kicks at nothing and sweeping of street garbage, they resemble mostly a mass of ethereal fluff, which it is highly dangerous to touch. The man looks on in amazement and has grave doubts about Solomon's glory, incidentally wondering what the Queen of Sheba wore when she was doing the fascinating act. But let that same nymph, all strings and tassels, tinsel and tacks, discover that there is a joint loose somewhere and then the *entente cordiale* is at an end. As it is, a woman getting into her toggery requires the assistance of ten qualified experts, including the predatory cat—those men who are taking their better halves to the St. Andrew's Ball on Monday will find out—and she must have the absolute run of a ten-acre park in order to pick up the scattered hairpins. The poor male creature may find himself relegated to a cellar with a collar a size too small and no studs, but he can only grow purp and vent his anger on the sympathetic dog. Fancy that man having once encased himself in his blacks, marching off to the tailor, yelling out vituperative epithets and dragging him by the hair of the head in front of the nearest magistrate, simply because there was a gusset or something where it should not be. He couldn't do it—not for an old-age pension and a race dinner combined. But the lady, she will have her rights and who can blame her? The joke is that all ladies are beautiful, whether the Valenciennes is in order or not, but they won't believe it, whereas no man feels respectable unless he is dressed like a wigwagman. And so the lady goes to Court with the collar in the eye and the magistrate's wife is told all about it and she should the fact fall to reach a satisfactory

the trouble. In a case which occurred the other day—a Hongkong lady ordered two dresses—one fitted her, the other didn't. Mr. Justice Gompertz had the pleasure of hearing the arguments *pro* and *con* and we fancy they were mostly *con*, because the lady was the defendant, having refused to pay for the dress that wouldn't fit. Now, we anxiously read that report, hoping that the Court would order the lady, in a friendly spirit, to assume the misfit garment or garments. But Mr. Gompertz has no moral backbone apparently; he quailed at the prospect of suggesting that the lady should disfigure herself by wearing a misfit. The dramatic instinct is sadly lacking in our gaily pious judge; if only Mr. Mowbray Northcote had been there with a committee of ladies from the "Country Girl" and as a set-off a few of the pleaders attached to the Christian Science Society and a couple of female American missionaries what a time we should have had. But it is not yet too late. So far as we can make out, the tailor has to make good his defects and then next Friday the Supreme Court is to be turned into a Parisian *salon*. If that is to be the case well and good, but if Mr. Gompertz thinks he can take the contending parties into his own room and gaze on the witchery of the Chinese tailor's art enhanced by the defendant's "carriage" then there will be ructions not to say squalls. The performance must take place in open court, and the hour should be advertised for the benefit of the down-trodden proletariat who seldom get a treat for nothing.

### ADMIRAL NOEL ON HONGKONG'S TRADE.

(30th November.)

It is a notorious fact that, with a few praiseworthy exceptions, ministers of religion and members of the Services know practically nothing about trade or trade requirements. From the ministerial point of view the idea that anybody should work for the filthy lucre to be gained by successful business deals is repugnant to their highly-strung and spiritual nature, unless it takes the form of handsome donations to the innumerable charities which our reverend friends manage somehow or another to create. The Service men on the other hand are so deeply concerned with the disciplining of their commands that they seldom have the time to devote to the actual exigencies of commerce, until they are roused into action by the Imperial authorities. When they do receive the order to wipe out a nest of piratical gangs, they do so with an enthusiasm which is wholly admirable, the more so because it is very unlikely as a general rule that they will receive any kudos for their action. But there are Service men who recognise and study the affinity existing between trade and the flag, particularly Naval officers of superior rank and the men of the Royal Engineers, who come into direct contact with civilian life as the result of their labours in opening up new spheres of commerce. At a recent banquet in London, when Sir Gerard Noel was called upon to respond to one of the toasts; the worthy Admiral departed from the usual custom of Naval men and actually referred to the future trade possibilities of Hongkong. When the average Naval man begins to orate, it is generally possible to tell in advance what he will say. He will refer to the glorious deeds of Drake and Nelson, and by degrees proceed to criticise the policy of the Government with regard to the building of battleships, the two-power standard, the *readmought*, and other matters which have been discussed *ad nauseam*, winding up with the consoling assurance that Britain is Mistress of the Sea and Britons never shall be slaves. The trick is easily learnt, and it has been cultivated with such assiduity for years that nobody expects anything else. So that when an Admiral of the calibre of Sir Gerard Noel, who was not long since the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, dives apologetically into trade matters readers begin to wonder whether our handy men are adding a new leaf to their book of instructions. When Admiral Noel was on the China station piracies on the West and Pearl Rivers were matters of everyday occurrence. Even vessels flying the British flag and officered by Britishers were attacked, and in one case in particular the captain, mate and engineer only escaped with their lives by a miracle, while a medical missionary was killed. Things became so bad and the inactivity of the Chinese Provincial authorities so flagrant and exasperating that Great Britain, tired of fulsome promises of reform, took over the control of the Canton delta and policed the rivers with such effect that the freebooting gentry found it advisable to evacuate their old haunts and pursue their nefarious trade on land. The worst of it was that the Naval men carried out their instructions so strenuously and well that the authorities at Whitehall arrived at the conclusion that the mosquito flotilla attached to the China Squadron was far too large for the work of patrolling the rivers and safeguarding British trade from Canton to Cheloo, and accordingly a portion of the smaller craft was put out of commission. The Admiral in referring to this fact remarked: "I was seriously distressed when, just before I left the station, they removed a large number of my small craft. I am thankful to say several of them have been replaced." That was his introduction to a few concise observations on the prospect which will dawn when the railway from Kowloon to Canton is opened. The quotation is as succinct as an order on the quarter deck. "I may say a few words on the commercial aspect. I hold that one of the most important things for British commerce in China is the railway terminating at Kowloon. If this is fully developed,

and in connection with the large area of railway communication throughout the Southern part of China, Hongkong will have an extraordinary revival." It would have been decidedly interesting if the Admiral, once he had plunged into the question of trade, had offered his opinion regarding the future of Canton and the port of Whampoa, but it may be that he felt that the idea of raising an extremely controversial subject at a banquet, even although the majority of those present were either actively or passively interested in the enlarged views of the authorities in South China to vitalise Whampoa, in order that the port may regain something of its old reputation as the shipping entrepot of South China. Leaving that aside, it may be assumed that Admiral Noel was not speaking in pedantic English when he referred to the "revival" of Hongkong's commerce, because although it has to be admitted that depression exists, there is nothing to alarm the cautious trader. At the same time if the railway were completed and regular goods trains running to the capital of the two Kwang it is certain that a spurt would be given to the natural enterprise of Hongkong merchants, who would take advantage of the brightening prospects and lag no longer in the rear, waiting for better times to be revealed before committing themselves to the exploitation of fresh undertakings. Sir Gerard Noel dwelt on the advance which China would make when the network of cross-country railways was an accomplished fact. How many in that gathering sat wondering to themselves if the railway schemes would ever be completed, or completed in their time? What do we know about the Kowloon-Canton railway for instance. Now and again rumours gain currency as to the work in connection with the tunnel and an occasional glimpse is given of the progress made, but what the construction gang is doing in the direction of San Chun nobody outside the charmed circle of officialdom has the slightest idea. Yet it is our money that is being thrown into the mud on which the unstable bridges and rickety rails are being built; and it might be thought that we are entitled to a monthly report at least of how matters are proceeding. If this railway were being constructed by a limited liability company it is to be believed that the shareholders would be content with the scrappy and unintelligible reports which are handed out with all the solemnity of a Papal Bull? If the manager of Raubs was to say that the investors in that concern had no right to learn what was being done in the way of excavating what the shareholders rise up and call him blessed? Not only is the work in connection with the Kowloon section of the railway a sealed-book, but it is stated that visitors who have no interest in the scheme and would not trouble their heads about it at any price are hustled away from the scene of operations—wherever that may be—as if they were rascally traitors to their country and unmitigated vagabonds. However, Admiral Noel seems to think that all is well and wisely trusts to the insight, although it is a severe call on the imagination to believe that all these underhand doings and mysterious concealments bear no significance. Everybody is saying that China is moving; would that the British interests in South China move a little less spasmodically.

### ST. ANDREW IN HONGKONG.

Few patron saints are remembered so jealously as the meek and mild St. Andrew, whose bones are interred on the bleak coast of old Scotia. But why recognition of the Saint's labours should take the form of high revelry, including jorums of mountain dew, it is difficult to say. It is just possible that the average Scot being a dour, self-contained, suspicious sort of individual, who usually prefers to keep a calm sough, fancies that the only way he can express his sentiments on occasions of importance is to unbuckle the thongs of his inordinate pride and rush to the opposite extreme. For say what you will, the Scot whatever his station, is a proud and haughty person, the prouder because he seldom allows himself to unbend, and then only in the company of his ain folk, so to speak. People in Hongkong should know something about the men of the hills and the heather, for the Colony is overrun by caterans of the North and Border rivers, and the night air is generally thick with the broad dozie of the Highland dale. Where all these Scotsmen come from is a mystery to the new recruit from the old country. All Scotland only holds a matter of some four millions, and yet if one travels to the Far East by way of Canada he is bound, if he opens his mouth and happens jocosely to say "Hoo's a' w' ye?" to find that all the world seems to be made up of Scotsmen and a few other nationalities. Of course, it is pardonable to say this on St. Andrew's Day because it will please the Scots and it doesn't do anybody else any harm. Besides, it must not be forgotten that the Oaledonian is a vain creature, when you reach down to the bedrock of his nature. He is proud, certainly, but his national vanity is colossal, and if he is a good Scot he will not seek to deny it, because he is well assured that he is the salt of the earth and everybody else stands in awe of his descent and his nobility. Take for example the toast which Scotsmen offer each other when no "foreigner" is present. Parenthetically it may be remarked that the Scotch gentleman—and it goes without saying all Scotsmen pretend to be that—never recites the time-honoured health when a stranger is present because he is the essence of pedantic courtesy. The toast goes to the effect "Here's to ourselves, wha's a' hie?" or "Here's to ourselves, wha's a' hie?" and mind you, that is said in no spirit of blarney, because they believe in the truth of

the assertion as they believe, in abbot way, in the Shorter Catechism. The Stogman who ridiculed the idea that Shakespeare was on a par with Robbie Burns because Robbie would never have been guilty of such an absurdity as to say "Unceasy lies the head that wears a crown" is a type. Everybody knows that kings hang their crowns on the bed post before they go to sleep and no Scotsman, least of all Burns, would have committed such a solecism as that attributed to the English Bard. But with all their pride and glory and knack of making themselves useful, the average Scot is not half so black as he is painted by his enemies. It is true he is on friendly terms with the devil—whom he satirizes whenever he gets a chance—but then he refers to the creator as if he were speaking of a long-lost brother, not irreverently but rather with the honest familiarity which comes from long pondering over the Word by his forbears. Who but a Scotch minister would attempt to explain to the Almighty the meaning of the theological terms he occasionally uses in the course of his interminable prayers? And yet that idea of giving confidence for confidence may be heard in any Presbyterian church in Scotland on any Sunday. So the Scotch people, having staked out a large portion of the earth for themselves, and having given the devil his due and a bit over, and having made satisfactory arrangements with regard to their heavenly mansions are inclined to feel that they are entitled to all the praise that is coming to them. And in honouring St. Andrew they justly feel they are honouring themselves. To-night, St. Andrew will appear resplendent in his robes with his own particular cross, to cheer his people while they pledge his health in their peculiar fashion—which means rivers of barley bree and mountains of linggis—and no doubt the old saint will rejoice that at all events he was no scourge-visaged mendicant in his day. And now, what about St. George and St. Patrick? One was a dashing cavalier and the other a Scotch broth of a hoby, but they seem to be utterly ignored so far as Hongkong is concerned. St. Andrew represents the whole bunch, to use an Americanism, and his adherents are usually successful in making his anniversary the red-letter day of the year. Perhaps it is just as well that only one of the saints gets the kudos he deserves, for if the tale went abroad that after the celebrations in honour of the English and Irish patrons the "worshippers" saw dragons and snakes, the "puritanical" members of the community might be led to make absurd deductions based on false premises.

### WANCHAI'S BEAUTY CURE.

(1st December.)

Wanchai has a wonderful reputation for producing effects which are calculated to interest and amuse the rest of the community. Perhaps there are some people who, in the hilly-burly, have not observed this characteristic of the district, which embraces the raccourse and a few other centres of interest; but it is not significant that the police authorities invariably place in charge of the district an inspector whose noyes and practical nature cannot be moved a single volt, even if the bogobolins and spirits in the nether regions were to make their bow before him. Take for instance Inspector Fenton, who is of course a dour chief of a Scotsman, does any joker think that he could be roused out of his normal calm? It is quite on the cards that he would arrest Mephistopheles himself and then give him a sound thrashing for trying to spit fire and brimstone. As a matter of fact, it needs a man of plain, sane and humorous ideas to tackle such a mixer-master of a district as Wanchai. We have said that the people there are always sporting for the benefit of the slow coaches—who live in other parts of the city. It was only the other day that a party of the place between a cobbler and a ram-gost, the honours resting with the goat. Then there was the burglar who on the verge of being captured, flung all the available garments into the street and dived after them from the top of a three-storied house. The Wanchai people noisily said—"Wha' were the clothes worth?" other people asked—"Was the burglar killed?" Again when a gambling raid was made on some house boys' living in the locality in question a sergeant of police remained on guard on the footpath. Three of the gamblers made a rush for the window when the gamblers appeared, and one after another fell head first on the cushion of the bed-headed Scot on duty. Incidentally only Scotsmen are sent to patrol Wanchai, because they are less liable to imaginative flights than the Celts from the "distressful country". The three gamblers thought they had made mince-meat of the sergeant and were only convinced of their error when paraded in front of the general inspector. Then, again, nobody can forget the walls that have periodically proceeded from Wanchai and East Point on the security of water. One would think that Wanchai was a sort of Sahara, where water brought a fabulous price. First they wanted water for their coffee; then they wanted water to drink as if they were camels or hippopotami; having got all these things, they demanded water for their streets, just because they couldn't feel happy unless they had water perpetually under their noses. When a water main bursts in Wanchai it is removed that the entire neighbourhood turns out in mass to view the spectacle, and bewail the loss of the good fluid while the children fill themselves up at the streams, still they can hardly stand. As it is known as the water-cure and much money is thereby saved over the purchase of castor oil and black dought. Now, it seems, the gamblers at the East End actually want water to wash themselves in. At least that is the only moral which can be drawn from the story related in the Police Court yesterday by the poor old woman, aged 64, who admitted that she had gone unwashed for the last six years and was now determined to do penance in this way for the remainder of her life. His Wash-up on the bench was so particularly generous to the old lady, who layly stood by the traditions of Wanchai and Morrison Hill. It was a pathetic story and to tell and it must have gone to the heart of every reader who has the slightest modicum of sympathy in his nature. Remember, we all have had a mother, and now think we are



TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir—May I ask a little room for your esteemed paper to remark that almost every item in the statement of the *Wai Shan* incident translated by you in your issue of Wednesday is false, in fact. Settling aside the bare fact that the man was there, and was asked for his ticket, there is not a word of truth in the account given as to how he was "brutally done to death."

The composers of the story naively say that they were downstairs attracted by the "gouffle" and yet farther on they say that they were "eye-witnesses" of the afflic from the first. The man was probably actually in a dying state when he came on board. The proclivity of the Chinese in Hongkong to head for Canton when attacked by violent illness is well known, and it is most likely that it was in compliance with this impulse that he was making a last effort; he was to a miserable state of emaciation. The story of the assault, is a mass of lies; he was neither struck nor kicked nor was any violence whatever offered to him; all the action in the matter was taking hold of his shoulder and shaking him a little to wake him up, the usual method. It was eye-witness of all the gruesome farce of "examination" on Monday when the so-called "doctors" examined the corpse and endeavored in fad of manufacture "marks of ill-usage on the body," in which they were singularly unsuccessful. I treated one man who carried himself in a "dumb-drawl" for about a quarter of an hour patting with his fingers a small brown mark in the forehead, the only sign of any skin abrasion on the body, probably weeks old and very small. He seemed to be endeavouring to produce blood to indicate freshness of injury. He was very valuable to the bystanders, but his pains were wasted. Another old dissent "doctor," who was really a drug vendor, having been asked to examine a broken bone, was asked to point it out; he went all over the body commencing at the crown, and when last I remained him he had his eye down close on the stomach, listening for the broken bone! Altogether, it was amusing, but disgusting, and not calculated to give one a high opinion of the progress of science among the Cantonese medical practitioners.

The whole story of the incident is "cut up" by some of those unfortunately too plentiful agitators, who take every opportunity of spreading malicious and calumnious reports and play on the ignorance and credulity of the Chinese. Beyond the easily collected curious crowd in Canton, I saw no traces of excitement among the people and in any other place it will be due to the prosked for meddling of these mischief mongers. I am, Sir, Yours, etc.

CHAS. MOODY,  
Master, *Stamoa*.

Hongkong, December 29th 1891.



## Quarantine in Hongkong.

### OBSERVATION STATION.

#### ESTABLISHMENT AT LAICHOK.

The following regulations for the setting up of the Observation Station at Laichok for the detention of persons arriving on board vessels subject to quarantine, are published in the Gazette:

These regulations are additional to the quarantine regulations in Table I of the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance.

The place known as the Government Observation Station at Laichok shall be set apart as a place for the detention and isolation of persons whether actually suffering from disease or not, arriving on board vessels subject to quarantine.

C. CLEMENTI,  
Clerk of Councils.

Council Chamber,  
22nd November, 1908.

Instructions for owners or agents of infected vessels from which the passengers or crew, or any of them, are removed to the Observation Station at Laichok by order of the Health Officer of the Port.

1. If the Health Officer shall order the passengers and crew, or any of them, of an "infected" vessel to be kept under observation at the Observation Station aforesaid the owners or agents of the said vessel shall provide:

(a.) All necessary boats for the removal of such passengers and crew, or any of them, to the Observation Station.

(b.) All food for such passengers and crew according to the scale in Schedule A of these instructions.

(c.) Such quantity or numbers as the Health Officer of the Port may deem necessary:

(1) of lymph for the vaccination of the said passengers and crew, if the vessel from which the said passengers and crew have been removed is quarantined for small-pox.

(2) of disinfectants, not exceeding the scale for Chinese passenger ships. (Proclamation No. 7 of 6th July, 1904.)

(3) of cooks, servants and scavenging coolies.

(4) of water daily for cleansing or drinking purposes.

(5) of kerosene oil for lighting purposes at the rate of 1/4 of a tin daily for every 50 passengers and crew.

2. In addition the owners or agents aforesaid will pay to the Government such charges as the Health Officer of the Port, by certificate under his hand, may certify to have been incurred by Government for police guard, nurses, wardmasters, medicines, medical comforts, for the cleansing and disinfection of the vessel, or of the merchandise on board of her, from which the passengers and crew have been removed; and for the burial of the bodies of any of the passengers or crew who may die in the Station.

## OPIMUM IN CALCUTTA.

### UNSATISFACTORY POSITION.

It appears that there has been an enormous increase in the consumption of opium in Calcutta during the official year 1907-8, but this does not mean that the drug has become more popular locally. It is bought in order that it may be smuggled to Burma, the profits being so great that Rs. 25 can be netted on each pound. If, then, 20 or 15 mounds can be "run" by a smuggler during the year his profits will vary between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000. The Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta, believes that there are many, placed of persons, and powers of organization, who are working on a grand scale. They obtain only a part of their supplies in Calcutta itself, going further afield into the United Provinces, Rampur and Malwa where opium can be bought at cheap rates. If they are checked in one direction by the police they turn to another, for the demand from Burma is an insatiable one. There are regular routes by which this illicit trade is conducted: one through Chittagong to Arakan and another to Rangoon. The authorities only know of certain number of the transactions by the seizures made of the drug, and it is calculated that the figures must be multiplied tenfold to obtain even an approximate idea of the full extent of the operations. So far all the measures taken to stop the smuggling have been ineffective, and the Excise Department is still striving to find some means for checking the organized gangs. There does not seem much chance of success, however, for the smugglers can afford to pay large sums to all who help them.

As to opium-smoking in Bengal itself, the practice is widely prevalent, but it is not on the increase except in Calcutta and Orissa. In Calcutta the opium dens continue to flourish; they are now called clubs, are in places difficult of access, and only admit known and trusted customers. It is said that "the consequence is that opium-smoking is more freely indulged in than when the premises were under Government control, the smoker gets his materials at nominal prices and is unrestricted, and Government sacrifices considerable revenue." The policy which abolished all State control has evidently not been a success; but anti-opiumists would none the less be furious if Government were to attempt to revert to the old conditions. All the same, the position is as unsatisfactory a one as can be imagined. —*Advocate of India.*

## SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL WALKING MATCH.

The following are the teams selected to compete in the International Walking Match at Shanghai:

English—W. S. Featherstonehaugh, A. E. Cornish, J. S. D. Wade, N. Webb. Reserve: J. L. Wade.

Irish—V. Davies, P. J. Dunne, Con. Hamilton, C. Macquarie. Reserve: John Hamilton, E. C. Young.

Chinese—G. F. Wang, Yu Ling Shue, Ying Tung No. G. L. Wang.

Portuguese—A. Collico, C. Collico, M. Collico, A. Dini, J. Reserve: F. D. Guedes.

German—R. Bahlmann, P. E. F. Hofmeister, H. Lohmstein, F. Martin. Reserve: C. Flobeck, Dr. C. Farnisch, K. Zimmer.

French—M. Alexandre, W. A. Brun, J. Doucet, J. Gilis.

Scottish—C. Birnie, J. Goodfellow, W. White, K. MacKenzie. Reserve: J. A. MacKenzie, A. A. Whyte.

Individuals—Amir Singh, J. Noodi, B. Russell, V. Teak, A. R. Moore, P. J. Williams, J. Benavitch, E. Farnham.

STALKING AN ORANGE which cost two cents and with damaging property to the extent of a dollar, was charged. Yau Kau, a tallyman, had to answer in the Police Court, last Monday. It would appear that Yau Kau the orange and was a long time in paying for it. A word, or two, from the hawk and Yau, who, imagining that he had been insulted, picked up the hawk and was found guilty on the charge of theft, but for the damage to the hawk, he was ordered to pay the hawk's owner the cost of the hawk's property.

## CANTON PORT TOURISTS.

### THE WONDER-CITY OF THE ORIENT.

No ordinary description can do justice to the unique experiences enjoyed by the tourist who takes a trip to Canton and Macao in the course of his wanderings in the Far East. We have often felt sorry for the sprigs of nobility and gilded nobilities who visit the Orient in all the panoply of Western civilisation, whose idea of pleasure is a trainload of coolies and a caravan of belongings. With Chinese tourists the insatiable desire for the charms and wonders of such a fantastic city as Canton can only be realised by the ordinary mortal whose pocket is not built on the widow's cruse plan, and who must jostle and hustle with the natives as best he may. Canton, in our opinion, has never been secured from end to end by a single soul. Some of the authorities have no doubt ideas that certain districts exist in the midst of this vast conglomeration of hovels, mansions, matchless and ramshackle, but nobody would take his "solemn duty" that he could point out any particular spot with excitement. Of course there are the guides, the plump, imperturbable, majestic leaders of the cringing tourist—for however big a man may feel on board the magnificent vessels of the Hongkong and Canton and Macao Steamship Company when en route to the capital of South China he is but a very small part of the vast human sea which throngs the narrow streets, three feet wide, and every Chinaman in sight yelling his loudest well, there are the guides who generally select the most characteristic streets for your edification and they know something about Canton. They know where the temples are and the places where you can buy Chinese nick-nacks at fabulous prices. They know where the singing boats are and the river restaurants. In fact they know every nook and cranny, but even the guides might have a fairly good idea of the place if they lived to the age of Methuselah. So that the visitor who goes to Canton for a day or two or preferably a week cannot expect to explore the neighbourhood and return with the reputation of a Sven Hedin. But what he will see in that time will be sufficient to provide him with matter for wonder until the end of his days. His reminiscences may not fill books, but they will afford his grandsons greater pleasure in transporting him to the enchanted realm, than all the tales of the Arabian Nights put together. People in Hongkong are so closely connected with Canton that they do not touch them after a while. They do not "entuse," and therefore it is all the more necessary that the traveller who really wants value for his money should know that there is a city afield to this Colony which rivals the ancient Bagdad. With this end in view, the Hongkong and Macao Steamship Company, whose fleet of tourist steamers are continually running between Hongkong and Canton, have published a Handbook, which has only to be seen to be appreciated. It is not merely a guide; it is a record, for the photographic reproductions are so numerous that there will be little left for the kodak-carrier to snap, unless he wisely takes side trips. The Handbook contains about a hundred pages, is admirably printed, and exceedingly well arranged. Reference is also made to the Macao trips but these are so well known that we scarcely think it necessary to do more than mention the fact. All we can say is, that whatever the traveller may be, whether he is travelling for pleasure or on business, whether he is world-weary or sick of life, whether he is flying from a rampaging spouse or chasing an elusive charmer, whether he has sailed Popocatepetl or moved across the Gobi desert, whether he is a youngster to whom the world is an open book or a bygone dream, whether he is a face with a bad liver, whether he is any of these things or not he will, has something to see to divert his thoughts at Canton, the wonder-city of the World. And he will gain his first insight through the medium of the Handbook to which we have referred. It costs only a few cents and is sold, we understand, at the offices of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company.

## FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CHINA.

### IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR TRAVELLERS.

It is reported that a certain Consul has memorialized the Throne to instruct the Wai-yu-pu to negotiate with the Diplomatic Corps for the formulation of the following rules in regard to foreign insurance companies in China:—(1) that foreign insurance companies shall not insure property outside the limits of the Settlements and Treaty Ports; (2) that in the event of a policy being taken out in violation of Rule 1 and differences arising between the insurers and the assured, those differences shall be settled by the parties without having recourse to local Courts; and (3) that the Life Insurance Companies shall not interfere with the litigation of the Chinese on the ground that one or both of the litigants have insured their life with them. —*Shanghai Times.*

## THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

### IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR TRAVELLERS.

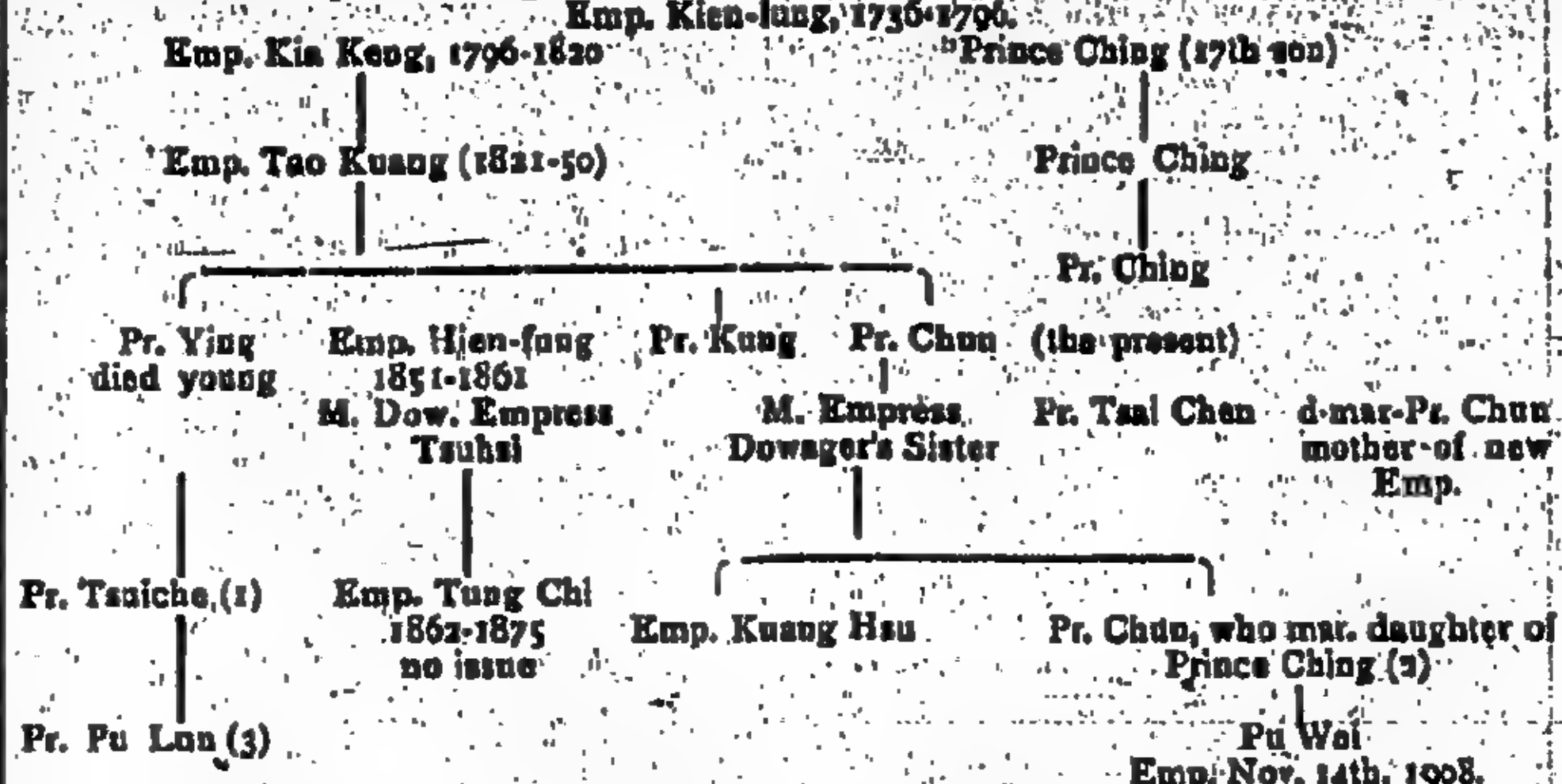
We are informed by the Agents of The Great Trans-Siberian Route at Kobe, Messrs. Samuel & Co., Ltd., that, as a result of the conferences and negotiations between the International Sleeping-Car Company and the various railway and steamship lines concerned, during the past year, special arrangements have now been made and are being put into effect, whereby travellers will be able to secure direct connections and tickets from any of the principal points in the Far East through to the principal points in Europe and to America, via the Trans-Siberian route, and registers baggage will be checked through direct from Shanghai, Nagasaki or Tsuruga, to the ticket destination in Europe, in bond, with examination only at the Custom House on the frontier of the country to which it is registered; thus avoiding any re-checking or examination at intermediate points.

Special ticket-books will shortly be issued, containing coupon tickets for each separate section of the entire journey, by any of the various routes in connection with the Trans-Siberian line to Europe and also for single or circular local tours covering all the principal places of interest in Japan, China, Korea, Manchuria, Siberia and the Far East generally; this will be a distinctly new feature and of great convenience for all travellers, both to Europe and locally in the Far East.

The connections with Vladivostok are:—To Europe—Leave Tsuruga 5.00 p.m. on Fridays, Sundays and Wednesdays; arrive Vladivostok 11.00 a.m. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays; connecting with "International" train on Mondays for Moscow; the "State" train on Wednesdays for Moscow; and the "State" train on Saturdays for St. Petersburg. From Europe—Arrive Vladivostok 9.30 a.m. on Sundays and Thursdays from Moscow; Saturdays from St. Petersburg; connecting with vessels leaving Vladivostok at 1.00 p.m. on Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays; arriving at Tsuruga 4.00 a.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. —*Japan Chronicle.*

## THE CHINESE ROYAL FAMILY.

As many of our readers do not clearly understand the relation between the newly proclaimed Emperor and his predecessor, as well as that between the late Emperor and the Prince Pui, we publish a brief resume of the genealogy of the Imperial family of China. The Prince Pui's claim is based on an Imperial decree of 1854, appointing his father as the heir presumptive, by the Emperor Hien-fung, but on his demise, the Empress Dowager's son succeeded to the throne. When the latter died without issue, Prince Pui was the legal heir, but he was set aside by a court cabal aided by the help of Li Hsiang-chang. It will be seen: Prince Ching (the grandfather of the new Emperor) and also the late Emperor and the Prince Chun are sons of the Empress Dowager's sister.



(1) Adopted as heir by Emp. Hien-fung, in decree of 1854. (2) Went to England for the Coronation. (3) Went to St. Louis Exhibition. —*Singapore Free Press.*

## THE JAPAN-CHINA RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

### HSINMINTUN-FAKUMIN LINE NOT INCLUDED.

#### CURIOUS TELEGRAPH ERROR.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 15th Nov. says:—As reported in our columns yesterday, an agreement relating to railways in Manchuria has been signed in Peking by Mr. Abe, Secretary in the Japanese Legation, and Mr. Liang, of the Chinese Post Office Department. According to the dispatch it appeared that the agreement sanctioned the construction of the Hsinminton-Fakumun line, thus settling a question which has long been a bone of contention between China and Japan. We are now informed that this announcement is incorrect, the line to be constructed being the Hsinminton-Mukden line, which has not been a source of dispute. The mistake arose from the inability of the telegraph to transmit Chinese names accurately by Japanese kana. In this case the word *Shinko* was transmitted, which is the Japanese reading of the initial character representing the names Hsinminton and Fakumun, but it happens to be the reading of the initial character representing Mukden also. The receiver of the message, not thinking of this, naturally assumed that the word referred to the undertaking which has been so prominent, and registered it accordingly.

Further details of the agreement are now to hand. The document is stated to form a special protocol to the agreement signed in April last, and relating to the Hsinminton-Mukden and Kirin-Changchung railways. The substance of the new protocol reads as follows:—

(1) The Chinese Government agrees to borrow from the South Manchurian Railway Company ¥320,000 in Japanese money, which represents half the amount of the fund required for the construction of the section of the Peking-Mukden Railway east of the River and ¥2,150,000, being half the amount required for the construction of the Kirin-Changchung Railway.

(2) The interest on the loans in the preceding article shall be 5 per cent. per annum.

(3) The actual amount receivable by China shall be ¥95 per ¥100.

(4) A Japanese shall be appointed Chief Engineer for the Peking-Mukden line to the east of the Liao River. At first a Japanese engineer working on the Peking-Mukden Railway shall be appointed to the post.

(5) It being difficult to keep separate accounts for the section of the Peking-Mukden Railway east of the Liao River, the Japanese Government agrees not to appoint a Japanese as Chief Accountant for the section of the line in question. Instead of this arrangement, the monthly instalment repayable of the principal and interest on the loan shall be regarded as the monthly net profit of the line east of the Liao River, and this is to be deposited in a Japanese bank each month.

(6) The Chinese Government shall nominate a Japanese to act as the cofinancier suitable for the post of Superintendent Engineer on the Changchung-Kirin line, and in consultation with the South Manchurian Railway Company the Engineer so nominated by the Chinese Government shall be appointed to the post.

(7) The minor details of the loans shall be arranged apart from this protocol, between the South Manchurian Railway Company and the representative of the Chinese Post Office Department, according to the Agreement of April last year.

(8) The approval of the Governments of the two countries shall be obtained before the agreement goes into effect. It is understood that the construction of the Changchung-Kirin Railway will be undertaken by the South Manchurian Railway Company, and that the work of construction will be taken in hand early next year.

## HORSE-RACING IN JAPAN.

### TEXT OF NEW REGULATIONS.

A Regulation for the control of horse-races was issued on the 16th November as Order No. 1 of the Cabinet. The substance of the Regulation is as follows:—

(1) No one shall be permitted to hold horse races except race clubs formed in conformity with Article 34 of the Civil Code.

(2) Horse races shall be held twice a year regularly by each club, and the number of days when racing will take place on each occasion shall not exceed four.

(3) No horses suitable for horse-breeding purposes shall be allowed to run in the races.

(4) Each horse-race company shall adopt its own regulations for the races and submit them to the Directors of the Stud Bureau.

(5) The Director of the Stud Bureau, when he deems it necessary for the improvement of horse-breeding, may partially subsidize the clubs for the expenses of the races.

(6) All matters relating to the maintenance of order and public morals shall be in the hands of the local authorities (in Tokyo the Metropolitan Police Bureau shall be the authority).

(7) If a horse race is found to be run in any circumstances referred to below, the authorities may order it to be stopped or may take proper steps for the punishment of the race club responsible.

## HEAVY SENTENCE ON A MERE CHILD.

### BOY OF TEN YEARS GETS THREE MONTHS.

#### 28th Nov.

With regard to the fracas which took place on Tuesday night at that beloved haunt of the coolies—Cawsey Bay—full particulars of which we published in our last issue, sentence was passed on the young hopeful who was the chief figure in the disturbance, at the Police Court this morning. The accused was a Hak-ka about ten years of age, and he was placed in the dock for the extremely disgraceful conduct of assaulting a Cantonese woman.

The story, briefly told, is this. The woman, who keeps a private lodging-house, was disturbed from her usual composure on the night in question by a great noise outside her house, and, running to the door, saw a crowd of Hak-ka, numbering some fifty odd, pursuing one of her lodgers—who, by the way, is a Cantonese—for all they were worth. She asked the child what they were up to. The youngster thought this was too much for his dignity. He went, his temper and down came his arm, which would not have mattered so much had there not been an iron bar in his hand. This appalled the rowdies somewhat and they retired without further trouble.

This morning, Mr. J. R. Wood, the presiding magistrate, sentenced the boy to three months' hard labour. It is doubtful whether the child will again raise his hand on a woman after he has completed his contract with the Government.

## THE CHINESE THRONE.

### COOLIES CREATE BIG DISTURBANCE IN SINGAPORE.

China town presents a desolate appearance today as most of the shops and business houses are closed in consequence of the Chinese community being in mourning for the late Emperor and Empress Dowager, reports the *Strait Times* of 19th ult.

Customs associated with such occasions are being observed strictly in private houses and also at the Chinese Consulate. Many rich households are not playing for life and even some of the street hawkers are refraining from business.

The general idleness among the Chinese in Singapore, to-day, is leading to trouble for the police, the crowds in many parts of the town showing a disposition to be mischievous. About three hundred coolies began to molest and rob hawkers and to stone trams, in South Bridge Road this morning.

P. C. Blyton hurried to the scene, and attempted to scatter the mob with a broom, which he wielded with considerable effect till he received a blow on the leg, which he reported. Several arrests were made and the throng finally scattered.

The Chinese Consulate, Bras Basah Road, was besieged by throngs of Chinese of the better class, this morning, all armed in white, to pay respects to the Consul-General and express their grief at the demise of the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

The throng of vehicles of every description completely stopped traffic for a time, even the tram finding it impossible to get through. The lack of a Chinese school, all in khaki uniforms, were seen marching through town, this morning, with banners at their head. Each lad had a band of black about his left arm. Their masters, who marched by their side, were in white mourning in accordance with Chinese custom.

## FREE FIGHT AMONG CHINESE.

Eight Taichew were arrested in North Boat Quay, yesterday afternoon, from among a throng of over two hundred, who were engaged in a free fight. They appeared before the Third Magistrate, this morning, on a charge of rioting.

No evidence was given as to the cause of the disturbance, but bystanders state that it arose over the refusal of sundry traders to close work and thereby show their respect for the deceased Emperor and Empress Dowager of China, as most Chinese are doing.

The Magistrate reserved his decision till this afternoon.

Another version of the affair is that the riot began by a concerted attack upon two shops in Temple Street, just off South Bridge Road, kept by Cantonese Christians, because they had not closed their shops. Twenty arrests were made.

## TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED FOR DEFFENCE.

Twenty Chinese were before the Third Magistrate, Mr. Maurice Thorne, this morning, on charges of rioting in Temple Street at 7.30 a.m., yesterday, and mischief in causing damage to the amount of £12 to the property of Hoh Sam Tin. Three of them were also charged with voluntarily causing hurt to E. P. C. Blyton.

The hearing of the charges was postponed till Thursday next, at 11.30 a.m.

The three who were charged with assaulting E. P. C. Blyton were asked to furnish bail in the sum of \$400 each; the other seventeen, \$500 each.

It is said that a subscription of \$50,000 was raised in five hours, yesterday, for the defence of the accused, the local Chinese community feeling very strongly that they were justified in using force to compel Hoh Sam Tin to close his shop.

Singapore was flooded with handbills, last night, in Chinese, stating that there was no cause for mourning at the deceased ruler of China, who was not Chinese but Manchurian. All true Chinese, they stated, should reject such a notion.

## CATTLE DISHAB IN POKFULAM.

### OUTBREAK OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at the office of the Board at 12.15 last Saturday afternoon, when the following letter from Mr. Adam Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, was laid on the table:—

Sanitary Board Office,  
28th November, 1908.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Board that foot and mouth disease exists at No. 9 shed, Sassoon's Villa, Pokfulam Road.

The shed contains fifteen cows and three of them yesterday were suffering from the disease. I beg therefore to recommend that the shed be declared an infected area under Section 12 of the Importation and Inspection of Animals (Haw-Bay) Ordinance of 1903-1908. I have, etc.,

ADAM GIBSON.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

The meeting declared the shed in question to be an infected area.

## MONUMENTS IN CHINA.

### AN IMPERIAL TOMB.

The tomb of Chu Hung-wu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty, is at Nanking. One of the monuments is being gradually destroyed by curious visitors pounding it with a stone to hear a supposed metallic sound come from it. Some ancient monuments of the Liang Dynasty not far from the city should be protected and cared for as such old monuments are rare even in China.

## PAGODAS.

Nanking was the site of the beautiful porcelain pagoda destroyed during the Taiping rebellion and famed in Longfellow's poem—the part pertaining to the pagoda may be extracted from its setting as follows:—

## POTTER'S SONG.

Turn, turn, my wheel! The human race,  
Of every tongue, of every place,  
Caucasian, Celtic, or Mongolian,  
All that inhabit this great earth,  
Whatever be their races or worth,  
Are moulded and allied by birth,  
And made of the same clay.

And you of Nanking, behold!  
The tower of Porcelain, strange and old,  
Of building to the mountain sides  
Its steeple painted balconies,  
With balustrades of twisting leaves,  
And roof of tile beneath whose eaves  
Hang porcelain balls that all the time  
Ring with a soft, melodious chime;  
While the whole fabric is a mass  
Of vessels filled all fused in one  
Great mass of colour, like the sun,  
Of flowers illumined by the sun.

Turn, turn, my wheel! What is begun  
At daybreak must at dark be done,  
To-morrow we are scattered,  
To-morrow the hot furnace flame  
Will search the heart and try the frame,  
And many will be broken with shame  
These vessels made of clay.

No relics of this famous structure are traceable except a rubbish heap.

A brick recently picked out of the debris of the famed White Pagoda at Pa-tai-chu in the Western Hills, near Peking, destroyed by troops of the Allies in 1900, has this stamped inscription:—

I say there is a cause. The cause vanishes, it according to this saying.

The last sentence has been interpreted by a Chinese as meaning: "when the cause is vanished still I make this declaration." The brick was among thousands of its fellows that left their foundation on a blast of gun-cotton.

The cause has vanished and the declaration remains to accuse. The loss of this beautiful pagoda has been lamented perhaps more by foreigners than by Chinese.

During the late war in Manchuria at least one pagoda was destroyed for military reasons. This was the Pa-tai at Pa-tai-pu, south of Mukden. Singularly enough the several pagodas on eminences around Mukden were not molested. But this one in the plain, was, according to foreign observers, blown up on March 9 by Russians in the withdrawal after the Battle of Mukden. It was a landmark, but small and relatively unimportant as a monument. The Japanese troops used the bricks for building roads.

Pagodas are not seen north of Kai-yuan in Manchuria. A pagoda dated about 1878, quite a small one, is to be seen at Yi-in, seventy miles northeast of Mukden.

## THE IMPERIAL PALACE AT MUKDEN.

The Imperial Palaces of China may be regarded as amongst the most precious monuments of their kind in the world. The Imperial Government has recently repaired the ancestral palaces at Mukden preserving its ancient appearance, and has put away in the Ancestral Hall there the records of the Imperial family history sent from Peking in October.

The Mukden Palace is much smaller than any palace at Peking and is more barbaric in structure and appearance. It was badly ruined and all the minor buildings had collapsed. The Manchurian Viceroy spent an estimated sum of \$200,000 Mexican in restoring the place to something like its original appearance.

This palace is said to contain the finest single collection of Imperial porcelain and Chinese art work to be found in China, though the extent and value of the collection may be exaggerated. It is, however, the wonder of visitors. The collection has for years been piled up in complete disorder in little crowded buildings, uncared for though unmolested even by invaders. Much has, perhaps, deteriorated and some things have doubtless been entirely destroyed. The embroideries, paintings, carved jade, porcelain, bronzes, etc., have now been arranged in cases and on shelves and in places convenient for exhibit. The Government intends to make the palace a museum open to the people.

## IMPERIAL RECORDS.

The Imperial family records, erroneously called the history of the dynasty, that have lately been placed in the Mukden Palace, were conveyed thither with great ceremony by Prince Li. His departure from Peking was one of the events of the year and said to be one of the most dignified and elegant ceremonials that foreigners have ever witnessed in Peking. A special train took the Prince and his suite, and the precious records on, to Mukden. The arrival there of the party is described as having been very showy. About five thousand troops were drawn up to receive it. The Prince gave a reception to the Consul's body. It was a part of his mission to visit the famous Peking and Peking, the tombs of the Manchurian King. These tombs are in good preservation and until now have not suffered from vandals.

## CHINA'S SORROW.

### MOUJNING IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Nov. 31.

The Emperor of Japan, who returned to Tokio yesterday, has announced to-day that the Court will go into mourning for twenty-one days from this date.

The same tribute is a striking testimony of the Imperial wishes for closer friendship between China and Japan.

The Emperor and Empress have dispatched Prince Kanjo and Princess Higashi, respectively, as representatives at the Memorial service which is to be held at the Chinese Legation to-morrow.

The opening in Shanghai within the last few weeks (Shanghai Post and Telegraph, 1909, Vol. 47, p. 71) of the International Opium Commission renders the issue in the form of a Blue Book of a report by Mr. S. Leech, Counselor of the British Legation in Peking, on the opium question in China singularly opportune. There has been no lack of literature on the subject at any moment during the last two years; but most writers, and certainly all public speakers, have of necessity been obliged to content themselves with stating the facts they have been able to collect, more or less haphazardly. Quite recently a more systematic attempt to collate information from various provinces was made under the auspices of the China Inland Mission; and while there was ample internal evidence of the impartiality of the compilation, such a record was always liable to be adjudged as coloured by "anti-opium" prejudices. In gauging

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

the opening in Shanghai within the last few weeks (Shanghai Post and Telegraph, 1909, Vol. 47, p. 71) of the International Opium Commission renders the issue in the form of a Blue Book of a report by Mr. S. Leech, Counselor of the British Legation in Peking, on the opium question in China singularly opportune. There has been no lack of literature on the subject at any moment during the last two years; but most writers, and certainly all public speakers, have of necessity been obliged to content themselves with stating the facts they have been able to collect, more or less haph



30th ulto

*Telegraph* visited the scene of to-night's festivities in the early part of this morning, and it was both pleasurable and interesting to watch the place being turned into cosy bowers worthy of a queen. Amongst the decorators, were a couple of Jack Tars, whose handiness and versatility are invaluable on such occasions. As the visitor enters the spacious entrance hall, he sees the pillars encased with bright sections of tinsel. The passage way is lined with ferns and palms and the floor is covered with a crimson carpet.

**DANCING & Music.**—Messrs. C. H. Ross (Concealer), W. Armstrong, H. C. C. Riley, J. E. Clark, D. C. Frampton, H. Carter, T. Skinner, E. L. K. Kay, D. G. Macrie, Capt. Campbell, H. Heathcote, J. C. Mr. Murray Stewart, and J. H. H. Secretary.

**CARD ROOM.**—Messrs. G. G. D. Forsyth, J. W. C. Bonner (Concealer), W. N. Fleming, J. McCabbin, and R. R. Hynd.

**LADIES ROOM.**—Dr. C. Forsyth (Concealer) and Mr. J. C. D. Auld.

When I say, "Long may our St. Andrew's Society continue to flourish and may its members ever be able to say in the words of the poet, 'I'm proud to think that I'm a Scotsman born.' (Applause)

The toast having been drunk in silence, the old-time ceremony of bringing in the bagpipe was watched with keen interest. The bagpipe was played in by Mr. Bailey and placed before the Chairman by Mr. James Walker. The Chairman then gave the traditional toast to the bagpipe and the House broke up.

And Lam Mei, looking as jubilant as ever, arranged the fifteen pieces of clothing which she was wearing and slipped on top of the dock like a fifteen-year-old—a free woman, but nevertheless a widow and still a member of the last generation.

and that, consequently, Imperial Edicts, at the present juncture, require to be read between the lines. Moreover, to arrive at a just appreciation of the situation, it has to be remembered that considerable ignorance prevails, even in the best informed circles, as regards its most important factor, namely, the relations of the Viceroy, Shengchi, and the Governor, Liang, said they, some that the viceroy was the superior, others that they were equals, still others that the governor was the superior.

[illegible]



## LOSS OF A WIFE

INTERESTING CLAIM AGAINST OWNERS OF "LOONGSANG"

An action which should be interesting to the shipping community—and what interests our shipping friends is shared by the public in general—is now being tried in the Supreme Court on the 2nd inst. It was a claim brought by a coal coiler named Yau Wan, residing at 19, Cochrane Street, against the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, to recover the sum of \$1,000 as compensation for the loss of his wife, who met her death as the result of a collision between the steamer *Loongsang* and a passenger boat (No. 2165) on board of which plaintiff's wife was a passenger. The collision was reported to have occurred shortly after five o'clock on the 19th inst. last, when the steamer *Loongsang* was leaving the harbour. The coal coiler with a crew and a number of passengers on board, was bound from Kowloon to Wanchai. In mid-harbour, through some reason yet to be explained, she was run down by the *Loongsang*. The force of the impact caused the junk to heel over, throwing the passengers into the water. Several launches which were in the vicinity, including No. 2165, which was the *Loongsang*, assistance, and rescued everybody, except an old woman Kwok Ng, alleged to have been plaintiff's wife, seventy-seven years of age, who was found drowned in the hold of the boat. The passengers and crew were landed at Kowloon by the various launches, while the water-logged junk was towed to Causeway Bay, and beached. The *Loongsang* was delayed for a little while, but she was allowed to resume her journey after the necessary inquiries had been made.

When the case was called, Mr. Olo Kung Sing (for the plaintiff) said that he wanted a further adjournment, which his friend consented to but only on certain terms.

Mr. E. Davidson (representing the defendant company) stated that he had no objection to an adjournment, but his friend should be made before the case came before the Court again.

Mr. Justice Gompertz confessed he knew nothing of the matter. It was a private arrangement between the parties, he stated.

Mr. Davidson—I want my friend's undertaking for costs before I consent. The matter has been on the list for weeks.

Mr. Kong Sing—To ask for taxed costs is unusual.

Mr. Davidson said that it depended a good deal on circumstances.

Mr. Justice Gompertz (to Mr. Kong Sing)—Why should I give you an adjournment?

The answer was that all the witnesses for the plaintiff could not be found to be subpoenaed. The case was also in the hands of Mr. Kong Sing's interpreter and he had been ill for a week.

Mr. Davidson understood that Mr. Kong Sing's interpreter had taken away the statements with him and under those circumstances it would be unfair for him to go on. He would be slow to take the opportunity to press matters as they stood. It was a concession on the defendant's part to consent to the adjournment at all, and he did not see why the costs were questioned. The amount was not a considerable one.

Mr. Kong Sing—We don't know what the costs will amount to.

Mr. Davidson—It is absurd for my friend to ask for anything else. The case will have to go back for a fortnight.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Why?

Mr. Davidson—Because the *Loongsang* will not be back until then.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Can't the costs be agreed to now?

Further discussion followed, until finally the undertaking for costs was given and the case adjourned until Friday week.

## ACCIDENT AT A FIRE

SHANGHAI FIREMEN ENTOMBED

The N. C. D. News of 25th Nov. reports:—At 11 a.m. yesterday a fire was discovered at 519, Nanking Road. The brigade was immediately summoned. The fire was extinguished promptly on the scene succeeded in preventing the flames from extending beyond the adjoining houses on each side. As soon as the fire was under control the brigade left the premises in charge of the Departmental Engineer and the usual "damp down" then proceeded. While the "damp down" was being proceeded, the roof of No. 519 collapsed and buried four coolies and Mr. Parkhill himself in the debris. A telephone message was immediately sent to the General Police Station and every available man was turned out to the rescue. A number of firemen also returned to the scene and, set to work with a will to dig out the entombed men. As fast as the coolies were carried out they were sent to the Shantung Road hospital in ambulances, and fortunately three of them were found to be suffering more from fright than anything else their injuries only being a few unimportant cuts and bruises. Dr. Macleod and Miller were on the spot, soon after the occurrence and examined the men as they were carried out.

Mr. Parkhill was rescued fourth, and although suffering from a nasty cut in the left hand at once set to work with the rescuers to excavate the remaining coolies, who were still buried under a mass of tiles and bricks. This man was eventually extricated and being found to be more seriously injured than the rest was at once sent off to hospital for treatment. In view of the mass of roof material that fell in the victims of the accident escaped very lightly from their trying experience.

## MORE RACE GRIFFINS

ARRIVAL OF SECOND BATCH

Another batch of subscription griffins numbering twenty-three in all arrived by the steamer *Hong Kong*, to-day. They were drawn for this afternoon at Kennedy's Causeway Bay Repository. The result of the drawing is appended:—

No. 25—White—Capt. Barker (Buffs)  
No. 26—White—General Broadwood  
No. 27—Bay—Admiral Lambton  
No. 28—Bay—A. Moir  
No. 29—Christ—Capt. Houlston (Buffs)  
No. 30—Christ—C. E. Anton  
No. 31—White—Lieut. Leeson  
No. 32—Bay—J. R. M. Smith  
No. 33—Gray—J. C. Hynes  
No. 34—Gray—Major F. F. F. F.  
No. 35—Gray—Hind and Hynes  
No. 36—Rose—Macdonald and Howarth  
No. 37—Iron Gray—P. W. Goldring  
No. 38—Gray—Lieut. Blod  
No. 39—White—C. F. F. F.  
No. 40—Bay—H. P. F. F.  
No. 41—Christ—W. J. Gresson  
No. 42—Gray—F. E. Dacron  
No. 43—Gray—J. H. L. L.  
No. 44—Iron Gray—W. F. F. F.  
No. 45—Gray—W. F. F. F.  
No. 46—Gray—W. F. F. F.  
No. 47—Gray—W. F. F. F.  
No. 48—Gray—W. F. F. F.  
No. 49—Gray—W. F. F. F.  
No. 50—Gray—W. F. F. F.

## A THIRD PARTY ACTION

MONEY LOAN ASSOCIATION CLAIM

The perplexities of a Chinese Money Loan Association were explained to Mr. Justice Gompertz, who presided in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, last Tuesday, in a garbled issue which came on for trial.

Not so very long ago, the reader will recall, Tsang Kam, the proprietor of the Man Hing Loan firm, of 195, Des Vaux Road Central, died and obtained judgment (by default) against Li Lai Tong, a trader, of 21, Wing Lok Street, who was sued for \$10,000, the balance of seven instalments of a certain money loan association. The question as to whether Li Lai Tong (the original defendant) satisfied the claim is not what we have to deal with, and as a matter of fact it was not mentioned during the trial. The case in point was to recover from an alleged garnishee (Kwok Fook) the sum claimed from Li Lai Tong in the original action, as it was alleged that Kwok Fook was indebted to Li Lai Tong in a certain sum, and consequently the plaintiff was entitled to recover Li Lai Tong's debt from him.

Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, represented the plaintiff. Mr. Otto Kung Sing was for the garnishee.

It was stated in the plaintiff's cause that judgment was given in his favour for \$10,657 and costs against Li Lai Tong. The ground of action was that the plaintiff was a member of a money loan association, of which the defendant (Li Lai Tong) was the proprietor.

The original claim was for instalments paid by the plaintiff to the defendant as a member of this association, in regard to which he was never entitled to draw any money. The history of the association was then gone into by Mr. Davidson, and we confess that it is beyond our comprehension.

He said that the association started some seven months ago, with ten members. It was a \$50 a month association. Every month a drawing was held, and each member who bid the best rate of interest for the month's ending him the amount subscribed by the rest of the members. Each member paid \$50 to the lucky "guesser" less the interest named by the drawer, who was entitled to repay the lot.

In all the plaintiff paid \$316 and he sued the defendant, when the association was closed, to recover his share and obtained judgment by default. The defendant did not deny liability.

The garnishee (Kwok Fook) was also a member, and he contributed to the association for six months. At a recent meeting he tendered \$3,440, the highest rate tendered, and he got the draw. According to the regulation he was liable to pay every month \$50, but he only paid one instalment, consequently he was indebted to the defendant in the sum of \$150, which the plaintiff was claiming.

The garnishee denied owing the defendant anything, and called witnesses to substantiate his statement.

Mr. Justice Gompertz gave judgment in favour of the garnishee with costs. It was held by his Lordship that the judgment creditor had not made out his case.

## SOUTH CHINA FLOODS

MACAO RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS

The official statements of accounts of monies collected by the Santa Casa de Misericordia of Macao in aid of the South China Flood Relief Funds are as follows:

Receipts	
Amounts subscribed	\$6,756.77
Premium on Macao—Hongkong	357.43
Bank notes	357.43
Net receipts of two performances	805.00
Total	\$7,922.00

By remittance through the Portuguese Consul at Canton \$7,922.00

## SUBSCRIPTION LIST

Government of Macao	\$5,000.00
Appropriation from the Poor Box	500.00
Santa Casa de Misericordia of Macao	300.00
St. Joseph's Seminary	100.00
St. Catherine's Chapter	50.00
Rev. of the Holy Trinity	13.37
Mrs. Anna Theresa Fong	25.00
H. E. the Acting Governor, Francisco Diogo de Sá	100.00
Rt. Rev. Bishop João Paulino d'Azevedo e Castro	100.00
Antonio d'Oliveira Manente	100.00
A. H. Wilzer	80.00
Capt. Eduardo Cyrillo Loureiro	50.00
Antonio P. de Miranda Guedes	20.00
Dr. Americo G. Botelho de Sousa	20.00
Carlos A. de Rocha Assumpção	20.00
Fernando Celso de Almeida	20.00
Dr. Francisco Xavier Pereira	20.00
Dr. João Marques Vidal	20.00
Miguel Rodrigues Morgado	20.00
Pedro Telles Athayde	20.00
Alfredo Anibal de Magalhães	20.00
Capt. Anibal Augusto Sanches de Miranda	100.00
Capitão Damilho Martins Pereira de Menezes	100.00
Dr. Evaristo d'Espectação Pinheiro	100.00
Colonel Fernando José Rodrigues	100.00
Major José David Freire Garcia	100.00
Rev. Fr. José de Costa Nunes	100.00
General Francisco Paula da Luz	50.00
Dr. Adelino Barbosa de Lemos	50.00
Rev. Fr. Alvaro Martins Corado	50.00
Lieut. Antonio Julio Guimarães Lobato	50.00
Lieut. Augusto Carlos Cabral da Silva	50.00
Rosa	50.00
Rev. Dr. Antonio José Gomes	50.00
Dr. Carlos Augusto de Almeida	50.00
Capt. Francisco Antonio de Mesquita	50.00
Francisco Xavier Roque Mudo	50.00
Lieut. João da Conceição Vidigal	50.00
Lieut. João Pedro Ruelle	50.00
Capt. João de Souza Carneiro Canavaro	50.00
Henrique Nolasco da Silva	50.00
Lieut. Luciano José Cordeiro	50.00
Lieut. D. Nuno M. do Carmo Noronha	50.00
Pedro Nolasco da Silva	50.00
Lieut. Albano Francisco Xavier da Luz	20.00
Lieut. Albino Ribas da Silva	20.00
Rev. Fr. Antonio Barreto	20.00
Major Armando Carlos d'Oliveira	20.00
Lt. Col. Cezario Maria Dias Azevedo	20.00
Colonel Fernando Feliciano Maher	20.00
João Paulo Costa dos Santos	20.00
Major Joaquim Augusto dos Santos	20.00
Major Epiphânio Pereira Trindade	20.00
Rev. Fr. Antonio Maria Alves da Silva	20.00
Captain Raimundo da Rosa	20.00
Anastasio	10.00
Major Aurelio Victor Xavier	10.00
Diogo José Castro da Fozzosa	10.00
Carlos Eugenio d'Almeida	10.00
Dr. Jayme Arthur Pinto do Amaral	10.00
Julio Augusto Simões	10.00
Dr. Luis Lourenço Franco	10.00
Miguel Antonio dos Santos	10.00
Major Nuno Vidal	10.00
Major Venâncio Maximiano Corvoa Maher	10.00
Total	\$67,156.77

## INDIAN POLICEMANS ALLEGED MISCONDUCT

CHARGED WITH BRIBE-TAKING

An Indian policeman (Fattah Singh) who was stationed at Yau-ma-ti Police Station, was charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, to-day, with accepting a bribe from a hawker named Wu Tui, on the 17th inst. last. Wu Tui resided in Macdonald Road, Tsim-tai-tai, and sells fruit outside his house.

Mr. G. N. Orme (deputy superintendent of police) prosecuted. The defendant was arrested. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

It was stated that on the afternoon of the 17th inst. the defendant, who was "on duty," ordered the complainant to remove his stall from Macdonald Road elsewhere, as he alleged, complainant was causing an obstruction. After a long conversation the defendant said that if he was given a bottle of *tanaka* he would not arrest the hawker. Complainant asked what kind of *tanaka* he wanted. Defendant replied "Gin." Complainant agreed to let him have a bottle on the following day, at 4 p.m. An hour before the appointed time complainant reported the matter at the Water Police Station, and a watch was kept, but defendant did not call for the bottle after evening, when he went to complainant's house. A bottle of *tanaka* was handed to him in the presence of a sergeant, who was concealed in the room. Defendant was leaving the premises, with the bottle under his tunic, when he was arrested.

The Court (to complainant)—How much did you pay for the bottle?—Sixty cents.

How did you know what kind of whisky to buy?—When I went to the comprador's shop I asked what kind of liquor the Indians drank. How long have you been at this corner hawking?—Four years.

And no objection was made?—No.

A Chinese policeman said that on the 17th inst. he saw defendant chasing the complainant away from his post. Complainant removed one of his stalls and as he was returning for the order, defendant asked for his licence. Defendant examined the licence for a while and witness heard him tell the complainant to say where he was, and defendant walked away. He stopped after covering a few paces and called the hawker to him. A conversation which lasted for about five minutes, followed between the men.

Sergeant Caygill gave evidence to the effect that at 6.30 p.m. on the 19th inst. the complainant went to the station and made a report about the defendant. Witness accompanied complainant to his house, got into a position, where he could see the whole of his shop, and waited for about ten minutes, when the defendant came along. He was a latter had a good look around and opened a conversation with the complainant, who gave him a bottle of whisky. Witness then allowed him to go to a good distance up the street, and arrested him. The defendant's beat, the witness added, was in Yau-ma-ti. He was across the boundary when he came to Tsim-tai-tai. Defendant had been four years in the service.

The Court (to Mr. Orme)—What was the delay in charging the defendant?—The case was reported first as misconduct.

The defendant did not wish to make any statements, but asked for the case to be adjourned for to call witness.

and inst.

The charge brought against Fattah Singh, an Indian policeman, formerly stationed at Yau-ma-ti, for accepting as a bribe, a bottle of whisky from a hawker at Kowloon the other day, particulars of which we recorded, recently, was concluded in the Police Court yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Kemp sent the accused "out of the court." In passing sentence his Worship said that the offence was a very serious one. He had taken into account the good character of the defendant but he could not impose a less sentence.

## TRAGIC DEATH OF MR. R. MARKWICK.

FORMER HONGKONG RESIDENT SHOOTER HIMSELF

The N. C. D. News of 28th ult., reports:—About 9 a.m. yesterday, as the employees of the China Mutual Insurance Company were arriving at the office, No. 13a Canton Road, the report of a shot was heard and on proceeding to the rear part of the building, from which the sound seemed to have come, Mr. Markwick, one of the office staff, found the body of an Englishman lying on the landing in the middle of the back staircase. Assistance was called for and on closer examination it was found that the foreigner was Mr. Richard Markwick, who had for many years been employed by the Insurance Company. Blood was issuing from the mouth, nose and ears, and at the side of the body was a six-chambered revolver. Mr. Markwick was unconscious, but was still breathing, and was carried to the top of the stairs by Mr. Kittler, one of the company's employees.

Mr. J. C. Burgess, a medical director of the company, was immediately summoned by telephone, but the injured man was beyond the power of medical assistance and a few minutes after the arrival of the doctor he expired. The deceased was in Hongkong in 1861 and had been a resident of Shanghai since 1885. Almost from the time that the China Mutual Insurance Company came into being he was employed by the firm, and although for a short period he joined the service of the Colonial Mutual Insurance Company, he afterwards returned to the office of his employer. He was a member of the Artillery Company and though not taking an active part in athletic sports was always an interested spectator of both cricket and football matches and one of the most ardent supporters of the Shanghai Recreation Club.

The body was removed to the Public Mortuary, Fearon Road, and an inquest was opened yesterday morning by the Coroner, Mr. W. King.

John Cecil Burgess, a clerk in the employment of the China Mutual Insurance Company, identified the body and stated that he had known the deceased for eighteen months. He last saw him alive when he called at the office about ten days ago. Prior to that occasion, witness had called to see the deceased at the Shanghai General Hospital. Mr. Markwick had been ill since the middle of September and had been away from office since that time, with the exception of a few days. Witness did not know the nature of the illness. He did not hear the revolver shot, but was called immediately afterwards and saw the body. He telephoned immediately for Dr. Goode. He was called by Mr. Kittler, who had tried to carry the deceased to the head of the staircase. When witness arrived, Mr. Markwick was still alive and was lying half-way up the back staircase. Witness assisted to move him before the arrival of the doctor, because the body was lying in a very cramped position.

The revolver was lying at the side of the body in a pool of blood. The deceased was moving to the top of the stairs and was then breathing heavily and with great difficulty owing to the blood flowing from the throat. So far as witness could tell, he was then unconscious. He did not speak. He was still alive when the doctor arrived, but died about ten or fifteen minutes later.

The inquest was adjourned until 11 p.m. on Monday for post mortem at N. M. Police Green.

## NATIONAL MOURNING

The Committee of the Chinese Society is in a commotion for its tactical decision to postpone out of respect for the Chinese nation, now in mourning, the Calceolonia Ball, which was to have been given next Monday (30th Nov.). This annual function has become such a recognized feature of the social life of the community that it partakes of the nature of an official celebration, and as such would be a most fitting occasion for the period proposed for the annual mourning in honour of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager. Nevertheless, it is a right undertaking to cancel the arrangements, already in train for the big gathering, and we may be glad in this case that sentiment has prevailed over material considerations. Official mourning as observed by the representatives of foreign nations, although an indication of international good feeling, loses much of its sympathetic character because it is universal. But with the Chinese Society, which might have felt tempted to plead the custom of Western nations in the matter of mourning, the postponement of the Ball is no perfunctory step. European countries do not indulge in such a lengthy period of national mourning, and no offence could have been legitimately taken by the Chinese, if the Ball had been held, as arranged, a fortnight after the death of the Emperor and Empress Dowager. The committee has responded to the feeling of the whole community in its tactical action. The Chinese nation, of whose vast territory we occupy this infinitesimal portion, with half a million of its own people, are immigrants for the sake of the advantage of Western civilization, has its own regulations for these occasions, and British instincts prompt us to conform with them in all essential points. We can but admire the complete sympathy which Chinese officials have shown the outward emblems of bereavement, and have transformed almost in a day the vivid colouring of their surroundings to the sombre hues that tradition requires. If in any point the strict letter of the Edicts has been ignored, we may attribute the omission to the inevitable desire of a people gradually acquiring self-consciousness to become emancipated from old-world restrictions ill-suited to the strenuous conditions of modern life.

This new phase in Chinese life has played its part in the unfortunate controversy raging during the last few days round the native theatres in the Settlement. According to the prescribed regulations the national mourning should include the cessation of all music for a period of a hundred days, and a proclamation to that effect has been posted throughout the town. The effect of such an injunction would be to compel all theatres to close their doors, and with a view to having this measure adopted the Council was approached on the subject by the request for the closing of the theatres. The Council, as we know, could not reconcile itself to such a harsh enactment and refused to consent to any enforced closure of the theatres for more than three days. While we regret that there should be any false note in the outward expressions of foreign sympathy with the Chinese in their national mourning, we do not differ in our understanding of the Council's dilemma. If the Magistrate had stayed his all too zealous hand and had allowed the theatres to approach the Municipal authorities in a proper manner, some perfectly satisfactory arrangement would have been reached. It is true that according to our Western ideas there must always have been reluctance to interfere with the personal liberty of our Chinese fellow-residents to the formidable extent contemplated in the proclamation, but at least a happy medium could have been found, without allowing the incident to assume the proportions of an international controversy.

Even as things are, there is good reason to believe that the subject has had no injurious effect on the relations subsisting between the Municipality and the Chinese officials for with a clear appreciation of all the facts of the case the Taoist, we understand, is satisfied with the closing of the theatres for three days. The demand for the full enforcement of the proclamation would have come with greater strength if the Chinese had been any more than a minority in the community. But none of the numerous guilds moved in the matter, and the fact that on the night of the re-opening, the theatres were as crowded as ever and have remained so implies that popular prejudice was against the harsh regulation. When we recall the alacrity with which other details of public mourning have been subscribed to, it would seem that the Chinese sense of the fitness of things is slowly rebelling against old-time customs which have become too much a matter of course.

Certain it is that in the light of the postponement of the Calceolonia Ball this community cannot be charged with showing lack of sympathy with the Chinese in their national bereavement. Some people will be found to enlarge upon the controversy over the closing of the theatres, but as we have shown, the misunderstanding was caused by an unwarranted encroachment upon the rights which make for law and order in the Settlement.—N. C. D. News.

## ATTACKED BY RUFIANS.

CARPENTERS' EXPERIENCE AT WEST POINT.

Leung I Fong is a dark alleyway at West Point, running between High Street and Third Street, and is well known as the rendezvous of ruffians after night-fall.

About nine o'clock last Tuesday night two carpenters, one of whom was named Mok Kwai, were walking along the alleyway.

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## CHINA, OPIUM AND THE DOCTORS

Recent reports from China indicate that for the first time in the history of the progressive elements of the nation are united in an attempt to suppress the opium habit throughout the country. If the attempt proves successful, as it is aptly to be hoped and as seems likely, the Chinese themselves will deserve the full credit for nothing but a national crusade could eradicate so widespread a habit, and foreigners, even with the best intentions, have hitherto effected very little. In many cases their interests were engaged on the side of opium, the manufacture and sale of which has for many years afforded employment to thousands and furnished a large item of national revenue. But apart from this, there has been much scepticism as to its evil results on the part of many whose interests were not involved and who were, or ought to have been, in a position to know. This diversity of opinion has hitherto impeded the attempts of philanthropists to suppress the trade.

The most important of the most official inquiries on opium was the Royal Commission of 1894. This Commission issued a Report in five large volumes, containing two thousand double-columned pages, in which were presented the opinions of over seven hundred witnesses in India and nearly two hundred in China, including native and European medical men, missionaries, merchants, landowners, opium-eaters, &c., and which forms a tangled jungle of the most diverse opinions, that would have the effect of discouraging the average man from the effort of forming a decided opinion for or against. As a matter of fact, this Report has since proved a happy hunting-ground for both parties. Missionary witnesses were unanimous against the practice, but many medical men declared that "in moderation" it is harmless or even beneficial; some said it is necessary to the poorer classes in order to enable them to bear up against the toilsomeness and cheerlessness of their lives; others declared that, owing to the monotony and poverty of their diet, it has far worse effects on the poor than on the well-to-do classes. Sir John Strachey, affirming that the Sikhs are habitual consumers, said that "the best practical answer to those who inveigh against the use of opium would be to bring one of our crack opium-drinking regiments to London and exhibit them in Hyde Park."

Other officers of Sikh regiments testified that the habit is confined to middle-aged or old men, it being very rare for a young Sikh to take opium at all; while Lieutenant Colonel Reid said that other habitual opium-eaters are marked men in the regiment and are not trusted like the others. "I would not enlist an opium-eater if I knew it." Equal discrepancies are found in the statements as to its supposed medicinal virtues, some doctors ranking it almost with quinine as a prophylactic against chills and fevers, and saying that the inhabitants of malarious, malarious districts in India and China are, as a necessity of life, while the majority deny it all virtue of the kind, one saying: "The grain of truth underlying all this talk about the beneficial use of opium in malaria is its power of lessening the discomfort felt in the cold stage of the attack." One army surgeon declared that "under no circumstances does opium produce disease of any kind and instead of shortening it lengthens life," and that "the opium-eater is, as a rule, an active, energetic being, capable of a large amount of physical and mental labour and in a competition, whether physical or mental, will defeat his non-opium-eating confreres."

After stating that milk and other nourishing articles of diet will be the ill effects of the habit for a long time, says: "But the process of digestion being slowly impaired, malnutrition is sure to supervene. In confirmed opium-eaters, comparatively trivial attacks of ordinary disease, such as fever, diarrhoea, bronchitis, colds, and especially dysentery, have generally a grave prognosis; almost every medicine fails to produce its reaction on the system, and, as a rule, opium-eaters die of very trivial complaints."

In the present movement in China, however, there appears to be none of this hesitation or half-heartedness. The obstacles, it is true, are serious enough, but they arise from the force of inertia and from the difficulties of carrying out the decrees of the Government owing to the size of the country, its decentralised condition, and the lack of communication.

When the matter passed, quite recently, provided for the licensing of all smokers after October 26th, and the Government has decided that the period of the final enforcement of the prohibition of opium shall be decreased to five years. Last month, also, a more stringent instruction was issued to all the provinces ordering them to report the progress of the decalcification of the poppy, within two months. The Fokien Governor wired to the officials of various districts, instructing them to discover the opium-eaters within two months; to discover they are to be severely punished and the land under the prohibited crop is to be confiscated. The Emperor Dowager intimated to a high official that China must act up to the spirit and letter of her Treaty with Great Britain dealing with the opium question, and that no leniency should be shown to the most highly-placed smokers, otherwise it would be difficult to force the common people to give up opium. In consequence of this a census has been taken of the number of smokers among the Imperial Guardmen, with a view to enforcing the Prohibition Law among them. H. E. Na Tung, well-known as one of China's "strong men," has given orders that all opium-smoking utensils seized shall be burned at the North Gate of Peking. Some of the items of intelligence have a humorous turn. Another "Emblem," one Chen Chi Tai, memorialised last month that owing to a recent attack of dysentery, he has been compelled to retire to the privacy of his home, and turned to him, granting him a hundred days within which to cure himself of the habit, after which he was to return to his duties. It seems as if ridicule and the sense of the ludicrous with which the Chinese, despite their general stolidity, are well provided, are to be called in to aid the good cause. The Superintendent of Police at Canton, we are told, has had made twenty thousand wooden licences for Canton. These licences are ten inches long, eight wide, and three inches thick. On one side is written the name and address of the licensee and the quantity allowed him per diem; on the other are the new, opium regulations, which are far more stringent than those on the licence hitherto used. One of the rules is that smokers who go to purchase opium are not permitted to wrap up these licences, or to conceal them in any way, but must wear them conspicuously so that all may see them. Anyone found concealing a licence is fined \$5 for the first offence and more on subsequent occasions. One would think that once so barbarous a plan would be willing to parade the streets with a ten-by-eight-inch board attached to their person, calling attention to their weakness, and this disinclination is likely to increase in strength as the movement gains force and a stronger public opinion is created.

It is curious to reflect on the change of this impossible movement, and the change of this impossible movement, and the change of this impossible movement.

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## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. J. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Ross, David (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. H. K. Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, E.C., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

## AGENDA.

H.E. Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B.

## TYPHOON SIGNALS.

Before proceeding with the business, His Excellency desired, for the information of the public, to draw special attention to typhoon signals. He had discussed with the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Force in South China the chief points which would tend to mitigate the loss of life and destruction to property owing to atmospheric disturbances. What was required was a station somewhere in the south-east. He had also discussed the matter with the Manila authorities including Sanio Domingo and emphasized the need of a frequent exchange of telegrams in order to lessen the chances of destruction to life and property consequent upon a sudden visit of the hurricane.

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of the Governor, laid on the table the following paper—

1. Objection to the site selected for the erection of a public latrine in the Wong-ni-chung Village.
2. Correspondence regarding the constitution of the Appeal Court.

## FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 18).

## FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes No. 61 and 62. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

## LATRINE FOR WONG-NEI-CHUNG VILLAGE.

The Colonial Secretary moved—Whereas application has been duly made by the Sanitary Board to the Governor under section 167 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 for the erection of a public latrine in the Wong-ni-chung village immediately to the south of it and near house No. 113; And Whereas such application has been approved by the Governor and a notification of the intention to erect a public latrine upon such site having been duly published in three successive numbers of the Gazette, certain inhabitants of the above village have objected to such erection; And Whereas the objections so made have been considered by this Council;

It is hereby resolved by this Council that the above mentioned site and the erection thereon of a public latrine be approved.

The Director of Public Works seconded. Carried unanimously.

## SANITARY BY-LAWS.

The following by-laws under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, with the exception of (a), (b) and (h) were unanimously approved by the Council:—(a) Baked-house. (b) Cattle-sheds, Pig-sties, etc. (c) Cemeteries. (d) Dairy. (e) Depots for Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, and Goats. (f) Disinfection of Infected Premises. (g) Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation. (h) Importation and Inspection of Animals. (i) Latrines. (j) Laundry. (k) Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic, Contagious or Infectious Disease. (l) Prevention of the breeding of Mosquitoes. (m) Removal of Ceiling and Stair Linings. (n) Removal of Patients.

## YAU-MATI BUILDING COLLAPSE.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, pursuant to notice, asked the following question:—Will the Honourable the Attorney-General state whether he has any objection to give the reasons which governed him in not filing an indictment for manslaughter in the last session in the Portland Street building collapse case?

The Attorney-General said: The matter is one of public interest and I am very glad of the opportunity of giving the reasons which governed me in the matter. They are as follows:—After the Coroner's inquiry the Prosecution obtained important expert evidence as to the construction of the buildings. This evidence did not establish such a degree of negligence as could justify a prosecution for manslaughter and in the opinion of the Attorney-General no jury could, possibly, have convicted having regard to the main supervision of the work was not controlled by Mr. Bird and as a fact the Building Contract specifically defined the Architects to be "Clement Palmer and Arthur Turner" and did not include the name of Mr. Bird. This point, however, was not material having regard to the absence of proof of negligence previously alluded to. In the Shaukiwan case the evidence taken before the Coroner on the other hand clearly established grave negligence against the Contractor.

## NEW TERRITORIES SMALL DEBT COURT.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to empower a Magistrate to hold a Small Debt Court in the New Territories and to regulate the proceedings in relation thereto.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill proposes to establish a Small Debt Court in the New Territories and to give a Magistrate jurisdiction to hear and determine cases where the claim does not exceed two hundred dollars and the defendant is resident there. The Bill provides the necessary machinery and empowers the Magistrate to refer cases, which he deems of sufficient importance to be dealt with by the Supreme Court and it also vests a power in the Magistrate to revise a judgment given by him within one month of the date of such judgment.

## MAGISTRATES' ORDINANCE.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates' Ordinance, 1890, and to effect certain other amendments in the Criminal Law, was read a first time.

The "Objects and reasons" of the Bill are fully set out in the Attorney-General's statement attached to the Bill. It reads:—

This Bill proposes to effect certain amendments in the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 and in the Criminal Law of the Colony:—

Section 4. This section extends the power of imposing whipping in the case of a youth under sixteen.

The object is to substitute whipping in cases other than those already authorized, and to avoid imposing imprisonment where the age of the youth renders it undesirable.

Section 5. Having regard to section 80 of the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890 which empowers a fine to be imposed in indictable cases it has been suggested that the phraseology of the Stocks Punishment Limitation Ordinance 1887 is ambiguous. This amendment proposes the question beyond doubt and in the view of section 11 of the Bill repeals the last named Ordinance.

Section 6. This section provides safeguards in the interests of a person ordered to pay compensation by a Magistrate for malicious prosecution or false testimony and it makes also provision for enforcing the order.

Section 7. Sub-section (1) follows the Straits Ordinance recently passed with the inclusion of words adapted to local conditions.

Sub-section (2) restricts noisily trades carried on by the owners of Crown lands. It has been found that such nuisance in certain places is unchecked and the power of forfeiture contained in the Crown leases is deemed insufficient to stop it.

Section 8. The term "street" in the Gambling Ordinance, 1891 is extended so as to include a wharf, pier, park, recreation ground or other open space.

Section 9. Chinese District Watchmen are not in the view of the Magistrate Court "public servants" within the meaning of the Miscellaneous Punishment Ordinance 1893 and consequently not amenable to bribery under that Ordinance. The clause places them within such category.

Section 10. This affords "Forest Officers" similar protection to that granted to police constables.

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1890, was passed on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

It was considered by the Board of Trade that The Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance 1890 does not safeguard the rights of creditors or of shareholders in the company. Provision is therefore made that if the company or any member or creditor feels aggrieved by the name of the company having been struck off the Register, the company, member, or creditor may apply to the Court and the Court, if it be satisfied that it is just so to do, may order the name of the company to be restored to the Register.

It is based upon the precedent in section 29 of the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance 1907 but is extended to include creditors as well as members of the Company.

## INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved, and the Colonial Secretary seconded, the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance 1890 and to remove an ambiguity in the construction of the same.

Bill read a first time.

The reason for amending the Interpretation Ordinance is consequent upon the defect which was discovered in Ordinance No. 2 of 1895 in a recent case which was before the Supreme Court in April 1906, brought for "Criminal Conversation" and it was then discovered that by the effect of Ordinance No. 3 of 1895, the action for criminal conversation had unintentionally been repealed and did not exist in the Colony. Furthermore this Ordinance No. 3 of 1895 enacted that since Ordinance No. 5 of 1895 this form of action was non-existent in the Colony.

## COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

The following Bill was read a first time on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary:—A Bill entitled An Ordinance further to amend The Companies Ordinance 1895.

This Ordinance extends to creditors of a Company the same rights as the Company or its members possess in the case of a defunct Company being struck off the Register.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance for Authorizing the Construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong was not proceeded with.

## ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 10th inst.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council:—

## BLAKE PIER SHELTER.

A sum of five thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, Blake Pier Shelter.

## STATIONERY.

A sum of one thousand seven hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, stationery.

## MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

A sum of eighty-six thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty cents in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, for the following items:—

Indian Police Remittances ..... \$ 7,500.00

Cancer Research Fund ..... 31.60

Tropical Diseases Research Fund ..... 118.65

Department of Chinese in London ..... 35.60

Imperial Institute ..... 337.30

Redemption of Subsidiary Coins ..... 78,510.45

Total ..... \$86,547.60

## PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of one thousand four hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Miscellaneous Services.

## TREE PLANTING.

A sum of nine hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Municipal and Forestry Department, Other Charges, for the following items:—

Forestry in New Territories, ..... \$400

Tree planting, ..... 500

Total ..... \$900

## DELIHIUS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

A sum of two hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Education, Other Charges, Delhius Public School, Anglo-Chinese, Side, language bonus.

## HOUSE ALLOWANCE.

A sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, A—Police, Personal Emoluments, Captain Superintendent house allowance.

## TYPHOON DAMAGES.

A sum of sixty-one thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Miscellaneous typhoon and rainstorm damages.

This was all the business.

WITHIN the next few days an exhibition of original oil paintings from the Salon de Paris will be held in Hongkong. There will be over 200 exhibits from French masters. Admission to the exhibition will be by tickets, the proceeds of which will be devoted to local charity.

## The Appeal Court.

## QUESTION OF CONSTITUTION.

## CHIEF JUSTICE'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

The following correspondence regarding the constitution of the Appeal Court, was laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Governor, last Thursday afternoon:—

Chambers, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 28th September, 1906.

Sir,—I have read the remarks which Your Excellency made in Council on Thursday last on the subject of the third Judge with surprise and regret; and I must enter a very respectful but emphatic protest against Your Excellency's view as reported in the newspapers, that "the existing Appeal Court must necessarily be a farce" and that this view is supported by the Chief Justice. The public expression of such a view is calculated to do the greatest harm to the prestige of the Supreme Court in the eyes of all Europeans and Chinese.

2. That the constitution of the Appeal Court is extraordinary in so far as it is a Colony as Hongkong is a fact which I have always admitted; that it is anomalous, that it deserves the strongest possible criticism, may also be conceded. But that is a very different thing from saying that it is a farce; for this implies that the Chief Justice is obstinately tenacious of his own opinion, and that he will never change them whatever new arguments may be advanced on the appeal. Such an idea is contrary to the high and they are very high traditions of the British Bench to which I have the honour to belong.

3. I know that the idea to which Your Excellency gave expression was current in the Colony, and I took occasion some time ago in Court, being what I consider to be my duty to make the best of it, and I stated the profession that I came to the hearing of an appeal with a mind absolutely free and untrammelled so far as possible as a new case. Only recently I said with the same object in view, that a Judge is always assumed to have the honesty necessary to reverse his own decision if, on further argument, it is shown to be wrong. A second argument often puts things in a new light, and points often occur to one which did not present themselves on the first. A second argument and a second judgment upholding the first may lead to a clearer appreciation of the law, and prevent an appeal to the Privy Council. Although it has not happened up to the present that I have had occasion to reverse a judgment I have given, on minor points, I have frequently had occasion to change my views; and I can quite conceive the possibility of my doing so on a crucial issue.

4. I am at the present time engaged in preparing judgments on an important appeal; the writing of the judgment will probably take to full morning's work, of at least four hours a day, and though I am now half way through I have not the remotest idea what the ultimate judgment will be. It is not impossible that this judgment may prevent the case going to the Privy Council. Your Excellency will agree that when so much care is given to appeals the word "farce" is hardly applicable; and it is the more unfortunate that such an expression of opinion should have fallen from Your Excellency while a judgment in an appeal case is pending. I must confess that I should not like to deliver a judgment even on a small matter which was deemed to be given in final conditions. I think therefore that Your Excellency will not hesitate to remove the impression which must have been caused by the remark at some future sitting of Council.

5. The report of Your Excellency's speech also says that you have, like Your Excellency's predecessor, found the general opinion to be that except for the purpose of an Appeal Court, a third Judge is not immediately required. I think it my duty to point out to Your Excellency that I know no one who is familiar with the working of the Court who is of that opinion. The fact is that the pressure of the last few months has been so great that we had arrived almost at breaking point, and this is by no means the first time. If I had been laid up for even 3 days, with influenza, the whole work of the Court would have been dislocated to the great inconvenience of justice. I can only add that I was in hopes that the Government would show some slight consideration for myself. I have, &c.

F. T. PIGOTT, Chief Justice.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong.

8637/1906.

Government House, Hongkong, 28th September, 1906.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 28th I have the honour to inform you that I did not use the word "farce" in connection with the existing Appeal Court of the Colony. I spoke deliberately and I am correctly reported by the South China Morning Post as having used the word "unsatisfactory." I was so anxious to make it plain to the Council that I intended no reflection whatever upon the Court, but only criticised its constitution—in the way that you have yourself criticised it, that I added further explanatory words which have been omitted by the reporters to the following effect: "It is no less unsatisfactory to the Chief Justice himself than to litigants, for if he reverses his former decision after hearing fuller evidence, more especially if this should occur more than once—he may lay himself open to the imputation that he does not know his own mind, or that he is influenced by his junior." If on the other hand he confirms his former decisions it may be alleged that the Appeal Court is a farce.

These as you see, are I can recollect, the precise words used by me in this connection. I think Your Honour will agree with me that it would be difficult to select words which would more completely dispose of the interpretation conveyed in your second paragraph.

The only authentic report, the Colonial Standard, has already been revised in this sense.

I regret to note from the last sentence of Your Honour's letter that you still remain under the erroneous impression which I have so frequently and with such apparent success endeavored to remove, that the Government is disposed to show no consideration towards yourself. I have, &c.

F. D. LUGARD, Governor, &c.

His Honour The Chief Justice.

Chambers, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 28th September, 1906.

Sir,—I am much obliged for the courteous information conveyed in Your Excellency's letter of the 28th instant informing me of the actual words used by Your Excellency in your speech in Council on the subject of the constitution of the Appeal Court. In the China Mail and the Daily Press reported in the way in which I referred to it in my letter; and it seems to me probable that the reporters jumped from the beginning of Your Excellency's remarks in the end of the words "the appeal is a farce" to making good copy. I

much regret to learn that Your Excellency that the words actually used in your speech are open to the same objection that I have already expressed to Your Excellency's and are entirely at variance with the tradition of the Bench. No one who is familiar with the work of a Judge could suggest that after hearing fuller evidence in a case, or in several cases, the Chief Justice reversed his former decision he did not know his own mind, because it may be, precisely the fuller information (which on appeal is fuller argument, and rarely fuller evidence) which has made the case clearer than it was on the first hearing. When this information was not forthcoming, I am sure that he has been influenced by his junior. The Chief Justice is only *primus inter pares*. The Full Court as at present constituted enables the Chief Justice to have the assistance of the Puisne Judges in discussing legal questions often makes points clearer than they were when first dealt with by one Judge. And for the reason given by my former letter the fact that the Chief Justice has the assistance of the Puisne Judges confirms his former decision cannot in any circumstances render the appeal a farce.

2. The defects of the present system are apparent; but with much respect, they are not those which Your Excellency has pointed out. Add the emphasis which has been laid upon them by Your Excellency cannot fail to be very detrimental to the prestige of the Court among both European and Chinese, which it has been my constant aim to maintain at its highest level.

3. With reference to the last paragraph of the letter under reply Your Excellency is always very good in asserting me that my opinion is not well-founded when I say that the Government shows no consideration to the Chief Justice. I can only say that 33 years' experience does not bear out Your Excellency's courteous intentions. The statement is one which I have very much at heart, and as long as I am Chief Justice of the Colony I shall continue to do so. Let me put to Your Excellency two instances which will explain my meaning.

For 3 years I have pointed out that the Chief Justice has to do the work of two Judges. Acting on information which was never submitted to me Sir M. Nathan practically informed the Secretary of State that this was not a fact. I have at last through Your Excellency's courtesy been shown this information, and have pointed out that it was inaccurate from beginning to end. I have received no answer to that must assume that my opinion is disregarded. Even the carefully drawn-up tables which I had prepared and which support my statement have elicited no comment. Even as one Judge doing the work of two at certain periods of the year I have to work "double tides" to get through the work. One of such periods which has covered the last 3 or 4 months is just over; and yet Your Excellency has informed the Council in spite of my reiterated opinion that there is an immediate necessity for a third Judge. The effect of the statement may be only that the opinion of the Government is that I only want a third Judge appointed to save myself work. Surely Your Excellency will agree that this is a case of want of consideration for the Chief Justice. Let me take another case. There was a suggestion in one of Your Excellency's letters that at Appeal Court could be formed with the assistance of the Judge of Shanghai. I learnt from Your Excellency's speech in Council that the suggestion had been forwarded to the Secretary of State in the concrete form that the Judge of Shanghai should come to Hongkong to sit as an Appeal Judge twice a year. If Your Excellency had asked my opinion before sending this suggestion forward, I should have pointed out the difficulties in the way of making the scheme effective, and the inconveniences which must result from it that changes must be made in the law and Code of Procedure; and that it can only work by most seriously hampering the other business of the Court. The scheme apart from the inherent objections to the scheme.

But the scheme has apparently been approved at home, and I shall have to work it. As in the case of the third Judge, the opinion of people who knew little or nothing of the matter was held of more weight than mine, so here, when, as is inevitable, I point out the unwelcome nature of the scheme as sent from home, I shall probably be told that others think differently.

Your Excellency will, I think, agree with me that I have some cause for the view I have so frequently expressed that little consideration is paid to the Chief Justice's opinion in matters relating to the administration of justice. I have, &c.

F. T. PIGOTT, Chief Justice.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong.

8637/1906.

Government House, Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

Sir,—I regret to learn from your letter of September 29th, that my explanation of the actual words used by me in reference to the Court of Appeal and which I had believed would entirely dispose of Your Honour's cause of protest have not had that result.

2. Your Honour contends that "no one who is familiar with the work of a Judge" could attribute to him any but the highest motives when hearing an Appeal, whatever his decision might be. But the words used by me ("I intended to make it plain to the Council that I intended no reflection whatever upon the Court, but only criticised its constitution—in the way that you have yourself criticised it, that I added further explanatory words which have been omitted by the reporters to the following effect: "It is no less unsatisfactory to the Chief Justice himself than to litigants, for if he reverses his former decision after hearing fuller evidence, more especially if this should occur more than once—he may lay himself open to the imputation that he does not know his own mind, or that he is influenced by his junior." If on the other hand he confirms his former decisions it may be alleged that the Appeal Court is a farce.")

These as you see, are I can recollect, the precise words used by me in this connection. I think Your Honour will agree with me that it would be difficult to select words which would more completely dispose of the interpretation conveyed in your second paragraph.

The only authentic report, the Colonial Standard, has already been revised in this sense.

I regret to note from the last sentence of Your Honour's letter that you still remain under the erroneous impression which I have so frequently and with such apparent success endeavored to remove, that the Government is disposed to show no consideration towards yourself. I have, &c.

F. D. LUGARD, Governor, &c.

His Honour The Chief Justice.

Chambers, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 4th November, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge Your Excellency's letter of 2nd November, on the subject of Your Excellency's remarks in Council on the present constitution of the Full Court.

2. I fear that the publication in the newspapers of the remarks actually made by Your Excellency would do more harm than good; for whereas the words as reported might have been looked upon as an unintentional slip, the impression created by them being corrected at a subsequent sitting of the Council, the publication of the remarks actually made by Your Excellency unaccompanied by my own observations, would seem to indicate that they, in fact, as I fear they do, Your Excellency's opinion on the question.

3. With regard to laying the correspondence on the table of the Council, Your Excellency forgets that one of the principal objects of the practice is to make the papers of the public. I have had a long experience of papers in the Legislative Council, and I think that correspondence which has passed between the Chief Justice and the Governor, relative to matters made by the Governor in Council, is not

from the telegram (which I at once sent to you on receipt) that after a perusal of the correspondence he has adhered to his former view that the appointment of a Third Judge can be temporarily deferred in this matter, while you submit as a safeguard, inasmuch as the local Government shows no consideration to the Chief Justice, I can find no possible grounds for such a conclusion.

We are all agreed that the appointment of a Third Judge would be most desirable—but it is my duty to examine the comparative urgency of a number of extremely desirable requirements in relation to the finances of the Colony—and I have come to the conclusion so far as my personal view is concerned (the final decision resting with the Secretary of State after perusing Your Honour's arguments, and the tables to which you refer) that in the coming year the Colony cannot afford a Third Judge. Provision has, however, been made for a Deputy Official Receiver on Your Honour's recommendation.

4. As regards the second case cited, I did make the suggestion regarding the Shanghai Judge, in my letter to Your Honour of 8th February last. I did not go into it in detail until I should hear from the Secretary of State as to whether the idea was possible since Your Honour had stated that you considered it to be out of the question for a Foreign Office Judge to come here unless there were reciprocity, which was impossible. At your desire I have cabled to the Secretary of State to inform him that you would wish to express an opinion regarding the working of the scheme, before its details are decided.

I have replied at some length to the correspondence brought forward by Your Honour in support of your view that "consideration is paid to the opinion of the Chief Justice in matters affecting the administration of justice," but I fear that it is beyond my power to remove what appears to have become an *ide fixe* in your mind. I have, &c.

F. D. LUGARD, Governor, &c.

His Honour The Chief Justice.

Chambers, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 28th October, 1906.

Sir,—I much regret to find on perusing Your Excellency's speech on the second reading of the Appropriation Ordinance on Thursday, 8th October, that Your Excellency did not take the opportunity of correcting the impression left on the readers of some of the reports of Your Excellency's speech, that in your view appeals to the Full Court as at present constituted were a farce. I had hoped that for the reason and with the maintenance which I had applied to Your Excellency in my letters on the subject, some allusion would have been made to the subject.

2. Your Excellency's remarks, as published in the papers, are, as I have already pointed out in my letter of 29th September, calculated to undo the work which I have done in promoting confidence in the Full Court in spite of its admittedly unsatisfactory constitution. Very shortly the Full Court will have to deliver important judgments in a case on appeal from my decision at which the Chief Justice has been argued before it at great length. It may be that I shall differ from the Puisne Judge; it may be that I shall maintain my former opinion; but as to both of these questions the matter is still under consideration. But should these things happen the suggestion engendered in the popular mind by the report of Your Excellency's speech, and especially in that of the disappointed litigant, will inevitably be that the appeal has been a farce. I should therefore be obliged if Your Excellency would lay the correspondence on the table of Council. It is of the first necessity that the appeal to the Full Court should be considered by all, whether well or ill-informed people, as a serious matter, and not as a farce.

3. I note what Your Excellency says on the subject in paragraph 3 of your letter of the 6th October; but I regret that I cannot agree with it. I do not think that the remarks actually made by Your Excellency are at all calculated to promote confidence in the Court, for they suggest criticism of the decision of the Chief Justice's judgment which would not otherwise occur to litigants or even ill-informed people. But the actual words used by Your Excellency are not before the public, as no one except members of Council see the local Standard. I have, &c.

F. T. PIGOTT, Chief Justice.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong.

Government House, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of October 28th having reference to the words used by me in a speech regarding the constitution of the Full Court. I am anxious to meet Your Honour's wishes as far as seems to me practicable, but since as you point out the members of the Council already have the corrected version of what I said before them in the Standard there seems an object in laying it before them in a separate paper. Your Honour is anxious as I understand, that it should be made known that I did not use the words attributed to me in the local Press that the appeal to the Full Court is a farce, and I will if you so desire cause a letter to be written to the Press giving the words in *Chinese*. Sessional papers consist of the annual reports from departments and other permanent records of the Colony and I do not think that the correspondence in question is of a nature to be included with them.

2. With reference to the question of a Third Judge I have the honour to enclose in original for your personal and favour of return a private letter. I have just received from Sir H. de Saumarez together with a copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State dated 18th September, 1906. I personally agree with the view expressed by Sir H. de Saumarez—I have, &c.

F. D. LUGARD, Governor, &c.

His Honour the Chief Justice.

Chambers, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 4th November, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge Your Excellency's letter of 2nd November, on



HOW TO BECOME SUCCESSFUL  
AND INDEPENDENT.

Probably there are few people in Hongkong who do not appreciate an outsider's praise of their natural abilities, particularly when that outsider writes from a place ten thousand miles away. It is always suspicious when a friend, who may be at your elbow daily, offers incense at the altar of your self-conceit, because there is generally an ulterior motive behind the votary's remarks. Not so, when the censorious hail from the great United States, and when the sole purpose of his laudation is to help you to climb still higher, with the highest of success. It was, therefore, with the greatest gratification and unalloyed pleasure that we received a letter from Washington, D.C., setting forth in good, round Anglo-Saxon some of the reasons why the merits of the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph* should no longer be hidden under the proverbial bushel, as if that were possible. As the reader has already surmised, the idea presented by the enterprising Americans was what is known as a money-maker, and it was our well-known and complete aspell-binders that induced our complacent friends in Washington to seek our services in what is represented to be the cause of humanity, etc. Owing to the enormous post office transactions of the firm alluded to, they were unable to afford sufficient stamps to permit of the envelope being securely closed, and it arrived looking like an overdue bill. In fact it was only under the severest compulsion that any member of the editorial staff ventured to withdraw the contents of the open cover, but a glance at the letter accompanying the bill of printed correspondence, his and his complicity was sufficient to allay suspicion. The letter began "Dear Friend," which led at first to the conclusion that either Mr. Eddy or the Salvation Army had routed us out, but so such luck. Still the first sentence shows how false travels. It began as follows: "Your name came into our possession from such a reliable source, that we do not hesitate for a moment in making you the proprietor to become an independent representative for our goods in your vicinity. From what we have learned about you, we are confident that you are just the person we are looking for, and we therefore urge you to consider this real opportunity with extreme care." Now, what we should like to know is—who has been ringing our praises so lustily that the good people of Washington, D.C., have arrived at a true and just estimate of our superlative worth? Who constituted that "reliable source"? Could it have been President Eliot or William Jennings Bryan? With both of whom we had friendly converse when they landed in the shores of this sequestered island. Even if it were one of the other of these distinguished politicians, and we feel inclined to back Taffi, who was possibly influenced in our favour by the successful Princess Alice—how does this Washington firm know that we are just the person or persons they are looking for? No doubt they are perfectly correct; they should know best the sort of character they want and it is not for us to argue the point. The next paragraph opens like a quotation from a policeman's evidence, but that is discounted by the series of facts which follow: "From our information at hand we have reason to believe that you are, like other ambitious people, anxious to increase your present income by becoming associated with a well-paying established business. If so, you will be very much interested in reading the enclosed circulars. They describe very fully the position we now offer you, and show you just about how much money you can reasonably expect to make, if you decide to become a representative. As they say in the States—'Money talks,' and our well-known business men are ambitious, everybody in Hongkong is ambitious, but we refrain from hinting at the various directions which these ambitions take. Nor is there any question that we desire to be associated with a well-paying business—that is if the paying part finds its way into our pockets. The next point is as to the amount we may reasonably expect to make—and it will be noticed that up to this we have no conception of the character of the business, but that is immaterial. Personally, a few thousand dollars a month would not be out of the way, and we desire to see others whose desire would be satisfied with less. This business can be done in one's spare time, so that the inducement to have a 'double-on-duty'—or words to that effect—would be eliminated, to the great joy of the women-folk. Our correspondent suddenly breaks off his familiar tone to impart a little information which will come as an interesting interlude to most readers. As he, or it, says: 'Science has proven that a great many diseases so common to mankind have their origin in a disordered condition of the digestive organs. When the functions of the digestive organs are interfered with, the blood is affected by the poisonous matters of impure food, the functions of some of the complicated organs of our bodies are interfered with and we become sufferers, ranging from a slight indisposition to some critical illness. Thus by simply neglecting to keep the digestive organs in proper order anyone is liable to ruin his health, which means the wealth of most of us and the happiness of all. Everybody knows that practically all of these complaints, if taken in time, yield very readily to home treatment. As a bright, brief and masterly exposition of the feeling which comes over most of us when somebody springs the word 'Work' on a convivial gathering, that synopsis will take some beating. Of course, readers are getting impatient as we were to know what reference this had to our marvellous ability but perhaps they will see light in the next paragraph, which runs: 'Nature's Health Restorer is a simple household remedy, prepared to meet this great need. It is composed of roots, herbs and barks, and it puts in the form of chocolate sugar-coated tablets, free from all opiates, narcotics and harmful drugs. It is both a most satisfactory household remedy, and a most pleasant one to take. Thousands of persons have used it with beneficial results, and many of them praise and recommend it, because they are grateful for what it has done for them.' So it is a medicine that we are to put on the market. All that has to be done is to waylay a friend or an enemy, preferably the latter, ask him if he is down-hearted and as he opens his mouth to answer that a chocolate sugar-coated tablet down his gullet, and charge him that usual tariff exacted by the cured-on-the-spot fraternity. This is a game which children and young ladies might play with huge success. An elderly uncle, crumpled and bilious, would be an excellent subject to practise on, and if he should become riotous and purr-faced all that would be necessary is to ring up No. 15, and send in a call for the Fire Brigade. Among the circulars which formed part of the package from Washington, D.C., was one headed 'Confidential Information' and as it was marked 'copyright, 1908' we shall not run ourselves liable to the law by publishing it, beyond stating that its real function is to tell the ambitious: 'How to become successful and independent.' The question is now as to this end being attained. All you have to do is to send for a regular box of tablets, which you will sell to your customers for a dollar gold, and you get that out for nothing. Each box contains ten 'highly polished' chocolate sugar-coated tablets, put up in three smaller boxes, each of which can be retailed at 25¢ each. But the first lot is to be given away free as an advertisement. A guarantee accompanies the tablets, and the customer, presumably, will give steadily at the parchment while the pills are playing catch-as-catch-can in his bowels. What the representative has to pay for the second outfit, when the patients have recovered from the first, we cannot say, and it would take too long to find out. By accident we have just found out after another perusal that the agent gets a box of pills for 55 cents gold, so that he makes 45 cents gold on each box sold, but if he orders 500 boxes at a time he gets them at 40 cents gold a box. It is like this: 500 boxes are sold at 40 cents; the total price to agent is \$200; the price to customers per box \$1.50; total price to customers \$750; agent's profit \$550; all in U.S. gold currency. Why not make a fortune while time flies? We do not care for the agency ourselves, but in response to the appeal of the proprietors of Nature's Health Restorer we pass it on to any reader who fancies himself as a quick. But we demand a commission; we don't do good by stealth in Hongkong.

## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## AN ACT OF COURTESY.

## DEFERENCE TO EMPRESS DOWAGER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th November.

The Prince Regent and Grand Councillors have twice entreated the Dowager-Empress to administer the affairs of State. Her Majesty has declined to accede to the request.

## PRINCE CHING.

## RESIGNS ALL OFFICES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th November.

Alleging old age, Prince Ching has resigned all his various offices. The Prince Regent, however, earnestly urges him not to go into retirement.

Prince Ching has so far been prevailed that he has consented to retain his posts with the 'exception' of that of Inspector-General of the Military Forces.

## PEKING.

## EMPRESS DOWAGER'S ESTATE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 29th November.

Prince Ching and Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai are not in favour of Prince Chun acting as the Regent. They have contrived to approach the Dowager-Empress to administer the affairs of State so as to deprive Prince Chun of power.

The estate of the late Empress Dowager is worth twenty million dollars. The Prince Regent is desirous of devoting the entire amount towards the formation of a Navy.

The late Empress Dowager kept in the Ewo Park a shed for pleasure boats whose upkeep necessitated a large sum of money annually. The Prince Regent desires to do away with this expensive establishment. The Dowager-Empress acquiesces in the proposal.

Yesterday an Imperial decree was issued appointing noon, on the 2nd December, for the enthronement of the young Emperor Pu-yi and the issue of the decree granting amnesty. On the previous day the Emperor will attend memorial services for the late Emperor and Empress Dowager in the Confucian Temple.

Mr. Rockhill, U.S. Minister in Peking, has advised that the American Government proposes to further reduce the Boxer indemnity payable by China to the United States in further testimony of the sympathy felt with China in her sorrow.

It is proposed by the Russian Government to reduce the guards stationed at Peking and Tientsin. The Waiyupu contemplates the despatch of a special Commissioner to return thanks to Russia.

Shanghai, 29th November.

On hearing of the Emperor's death, H.E. Shum Chun-hsen, ex-Viceroy of Canton, wished to hurry to Peking in order to participate in the mourning ceremonies. He was, however, so overcome with grief that he began to spit blood, and was compelled to abandon his idea of proceeding North.

## YOUNG EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th November.

Telegrams were despatched by the Waiyupu to Chinese Ministers at

credited to foreign countries advising that the 2nd inst. has been fixed as the date for the enthronement of the young Emperor.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung has been entrusted with the duty of drafting the Imperial Edict on the occasion of the accession of the new Emperor.

The remains of the late Empress Dowager will be removed to the Kun-tak Palace on the 9th inst. The funeral expenses are estimated to cost six million dollars.

It has been decided that the Prince Regent and his spouse should remove to and reside at Pak-hoi within the Palace.

Most of the eunuchs attached to the retinue of the late Empress Dowager are in hiding.

## THE DALAI LAMA.

## AND THE STATUS OF TIBET.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th November.

The Dalai Lama is not agreeable to the change in the status of Tibet to that of a province under the administration of a Viceroy and Governor.

The President of the Ministry of the Interior has used every effort to convince the Buddhist Pontiff of the expediency of the change, but without success.

## THE POSITION IN TIBET.

Their Excellencies Liao Yu (Imperial Chinese Resident in Lhasa) and Chao Erh-fog (High Commissioner of Frontier Defences in Szechuan, Tibet and Yunnan) have jointly reported to the Peking Government upon the situation in Tibet. They state that nearly all the insurgents in Hatan and other places have been dispersed, and that quietness now reigns in Tibet. They point out that the strength of the Chinese troops stationed in Tibet is very slender, and request the Government to issue instructions calling upon the Viceroy of Szechuan to send reinforcements. —N.C.D. News.

## THE EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT.

## CEREMONIAL OBSERVANCES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st December.

To-day being the day fixed for the accession of the young Emperor to the Throne, the Board of Rites has telegraphed to the Viceroys, governors and generals of the Provinces that they should on that day, together with the civil and military officials under them, perform congratulatory ceremonies, and that the officials and people within their respective jurisdictions should wear appropriate costume on that day.

On accession day if any foreign officials or merchants should present themselves for the purpose of offering congratulations, the Chinese officials should receive them in their robes of office and hoist flags and fire salutes (as the case may be) in accordance with prescribed custom. As soon as the ceremonies are over, officials are enjoined to observe all the mourning ceremonies.

Later. The Diplomatic Corps in Peking has requested the Waiyupu to present a memorial on their behalf stating that it is the wish of the Foreign representatives to be present to offer congratulations on the occasion of the accession of the young Emperor to the Throne.

## CHINA'S NAVY.

## GERMANY'S PROFFERED ASSISTANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st December.

In an interview with the Ministers of the Foreign Office, the German Minister mentioned that his Government was prepared to assist China in the reorganisation of her Navy.

## JAPAN AND CHINA.

## COMPENSATION FOR SOLDIERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Kirin 1st December.

Mr. Ijima, the Japanese Minister in Peking, has notified his Government's intention to pay compensation in the case wherein six Chinese soldiers were shot by Japanese in Kirin.

## THE ANHUI MUTINY.

## TAOTAI IN TROUBLE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 1st December.

The soldiers who mutinied in Anhui have been examined and have

confessed that their leader was Hung Sing-kee.

Having been recommended for appointment by Taotai Ku Chung-sung, the Provincial Judge has placed the latter in custody pending further proceedings.

## THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

## BRITISH CONSULAR INQUIRY CONCLUDED.

## ACCUSED WATCHMAN DISCHARGED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 3rd December.

10.30 a.m.

The finding of the British Consular Court of Inquiry in the *Fatshan* case has been posted up in the morning boat.

The accused watchman has been discharged.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 2nd December.

A Court of Inquiry was held at the British Consulate on Tuesday, the 1st instant, and continued to-day to investigate into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese passenger on board the *a.s. Fatshan* who it is alleged was killed by being assaulted by a ticket collector (a foreigner) while collecting the passage tickets. This incident has excited considerable foment amongst the Chinese here against the foreigner owing to the wild and exaggerated reports of the occurrence appearing in the Chinese newspapers. The Court was presided over by Mr. Fox, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, and there were present also the Portuguese Consul-General Mr. Moraes, a Chinese Magistrate and a representative of the Viceroy. In delivering the finding of the Court, Mr. Fox said that in the first place he must state that the Court was an informal one as the accused is not a British subject, and further that there is no charge before him against the man who is alleged to have committed the assault, but on account of a communication he had received from the Viceroy informing him that a Chinese passenger was said to have been killed on board a British ship, he had ordered this inquiry to be held, and in order that it should be conducted in fairness and justice to all concerned he had allowed the Chinese press reporters and the public to be present. Having gone through all the evidence before him, specially the most vital one—that of the European doctor who had examined the corpse and who testified to not having found the slightest mark on the body which might have caused the death and in view of the evidence given by the officers of the steamer of what actually happened, he must come to the conclusion that the deceased came by his death in a natural manner, and there not being sufficient evidence against the accused he is not justified in handing him over to the Portuguese Consul, and the accused was discharged. In conclusion, Mr. Fox said that if the Viceroy is not satisfied with the result of the inquiry and that if further evidence may be forthcoming, the Viceroy may communicate with his colleague the Portuguese Consul-General who will deal with the matter. The captain and the agent of the Steamship Company have given their assurance to produce the ticket collector if so required. A word of warning was given by Mr. Fox, to the Chinese press reporters, and he requested them to refrain from publishing false reports, but to adhere strictly to all the evidence they had heard in the Court.

## THE EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT.

## CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

Pu-yi was enthroned on the 2nd inst.

The young Emperor was carried in the arms of his father, the Prince Regent.

Later. The Edict announcing the accession of the young Emperor laid great stress on the institution of the future Parliament for China.

## H.E. CHANG IN MAO.

## A PERSONA GRATA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

The Prince Regent is of opinion that H.E. Chang in Mao is a capable official and has every intention of reinstating him into office.

[H.E. Chang in Mao is of Kaiping Mines fame and will be remembered as the Chinese official who represented the Chinese Government in the hearing of the case against the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Ltd. in London, about three years ago.—Ed., H.K.T.]

## LEGATION GUARDS.

## PROPOSED INCREASE ABANDONED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

All the Foreign Ministers are agreed upon the abandonment of the contemplated increase in the Legation Guards.

## OFFICIALS.

## NO CHANGE TO BE MADE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

The Prince Regent does not propose any change of important officials appointed by the late Emperor and Dowager-Empress.

A CONFERENCE.  
HIGH OFFICIALS IN SECRET CONCLAVE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

On the 30th ult. the Prince Regent held a long conference with Prince Ching, Tsai Chuek and Chang Chih-tung on important matters of State.

Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai was not present at the conference.

## A PRINCELY ACT.

## THE REGENT'S MAGNANIMITY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd December.

It is proposed by the Grand Councillors to make the Prince Regent a monthly allowance of Tls. 20,000. Prince Chun, however, had it reduced to Tls. 10,000.

## EHO PARK.

## WORKS TO BE ABANDONED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd December.

An Imperial Decree has been issued directing all the works now in progress in the Eho Park to be abandoned.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

## TO BE OFFICIALLY MANAGED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd December.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has decided that the profits of the Canton-Hankow Railway will be apportioned to the shareholders; but that the management must be vested in the hands of officials.

His scheme in connection with the railway will soon be made public.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The American Consulate-General received the following telegrams from the Manila Observatory:

December 3rd, 3.40 p.m.

Cyclone or typhoon S. of the Western Carolines, direction unknown.

December 4th, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Pelu Islands moving W.N.W.

## EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

## RECEPTION AT AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

The sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Emperor Joseph I was fittingly celebrated last Wednesday afternoon by the Austro-Hungarian community in Hongkong, when Consul and Mrs. von Wier held an "At Home" at "The First" Magistrate's Road. The grounds were prettily decorated with flags and a large, faithful portrait of the Emperor was prominently displayed in the Hall, tastefully decorated with evergreens. The Band of the Buffs solemnized the proceedings with pleasing selections of music, which was greatly appreciated.

Among those who attended the reception to offer their congratulations for the auspicious event were H.E. the Governor, accompanied by Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. F. H. May Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. May, Commodore, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Hon. Mr. W. H.atham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, and Mrs. Chatham, Capt. C. C. Heathcote, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Lieut.-Col. Bayard, D.S.O., Commanding the Buffs, Major Probyn, R.A.M.C., the Rev. Bishop, D. D. Foxroth, the Consular Body and several others.

The National Anthem brought a very enjoyable afternoon to a close. Later on, the Austrian Consul wired home H.E. the Governor's congratulations.

## MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

## SHOPKEEPER ATTACKED AT WEST POINT.

30th ult.

It was not until yesterday that the West Point police were successful in arresting six men, who it is believed, were concerned in a most cowardly assault which took place in that district on Thursday night last. The victim—a shopkeeper named San Cheung—still lies in a dangerous condition in the Government Civil Hospital.

San Cheung is the master of a rattan shop at 210, Des Voeux Road West, and the six men in police custody were, so it is stated, formerly in his employ. Some time ago, at the beginning of this month they were discharged, and their places filled by women, who were considered better and faster workers. There can be no question; if the report is true, that the action of the shopkeeper angered the six men, and it is alleged, they swore to get level with him one day. On Thursday night, after watching for several weeks, they met San Cheung in a dark part of Des Voeux Street returning home. One of the men was armed with a chopper and the rest with bamboo poles. They attacked the unsuspecting shopkeeper, manacled him, and then him unconscious on the road. Some time later he was found by the police, and during a coram examination it was seen that besides a number of other wounds about his body, the shopkeeper had received a cut in the middle of the head, through which it was said, his brain could be seen. No time was lost in sending him to hospital. His alleged assailants were arrested in the Police Court, to-day, and remanded.

## Death of Emperor and Empress.

## THE COLONY'S SYMPATHY.

## RESOLUTION PASSED BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council which was held last Thursday, advantage was taken by H.E. the Governor to officially express Hongkong's sympathy with the Chinese people in their bereavement by the death of the Emperor and Dowager-Empress. In introducing the Resolution, His Excellency, in the course of a short speech of condolence, said that it was only fitting that this community should express its condolence and sympathy with the Chinese people and he was sure all members wished prosperity to China in the future. He had wired to the British Consul-General at Canton a message of condolence, and that official conveyed the same to the Viceroy, who wired back his gratitude. His Excellency had not yet sent a copy of the Resolution to Peking but would do so shortly. His Excellency then moved the Resolution, which is as follows:—

That the Legislative Council of Hongkong at this, its first meeting since the news of the deaths of the Emperor and Dowager-Empress of China was received, desire to record its sympathy with the Government of China on the loss it has sustained by the death of the Ruler and to express its hope that the reign of the new Emperor may be successful and prosperous.

Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., on behalf of the Chinese community, thanked His Excellency for the kind words he had spoken and said that he most pleasingly and feelingly seconded the Resolution. The sad calamity which had overtaken China was of such a nature as not to fail to call forth sympathy. The way in which the people showed their fortitude and calm resignation was indeed admirable. On Wednesday, the anniversary of the death of the Emperor took place, and he was sure that all the members would wish him a long and prosperous reign. The speaker expressed a wish that the Prince Regent would have every success in his responsible post and concluded with a hope for the welfare and peace of the Empire. (Applause.) The Resolution was carried unanimously.

## MULTI-MILLIONAIRE'S SONS' AFFAIRS.

## APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE OF BANKRUPTCY ORDER REFUSED.

Choi Chung Li, son of the late Choi Chan, a multi-millionaire, made application before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) to be discharged as a bankrupt. At that time he was adjudged bankrupt his assets amounted to \$7,182.95, the liabilities running into something like \$16,000 odd.

Mr. F. P. Hatt (of Messrs. Bratton and Hatt) made the application.

Debtor, cross-examined by the Official Receiver, said that he lived with friends in Wellington Street. For the last three years, since the bankruptcy, he lived in Canton and Hongkong.

How have you found the means for living?—I had no money, but the executors of my father allowed several tens of dollars to my wife.

Have you received any money from your mother?—No.

Are you entitled to some property under your father's will?—No.

You had some property?—Yes.

You say you are not entitled to anything further?—No.

How much money have you spent during the last three years?—I spent very little after the bankruptcy.

How much?—A few dollars a month.

Since then who have been keeping your family?—The executors of my late father allowed \$30 a month for my wife.

Have you earned any money since?—No.

What were you doing then?—Nothing, staying at home.

Are you not capable of doing some work?—Yes. After I am discharged I will look for work.

Mr. Hatt asked for the debtor's discharge. The Chief Justice said he could not do so according to law.

Mr. Hatt—Then, will your Lordship suspend the Order for twelve months?—I can do that.

The Order was suspended, debtor to report himself to the Court at the end of that time.

## MAKING COURT.

## DISREGARDING HARBOUR REGULATION.

In the Marine Court, yesterday morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, charged to Kai, master of the steam launch *Logan*, with failing to observe the rule of the road on the 27th ultimo.

Lieut. Beckwith stated that at about 1.45 p.m. on the day in question, he left the Harbour Office steps in one of the Harbour Department's launches. Half way across the southern fairway, witness saw the steam launch *Logan* crossing on its starboard bow. Witness pointed to go under her stern, when the *Logan* starboarded. Witness had to move his helm and only just cleared her by a few feet.

The defendant's excuse was that on seeing the Assistant Harbour Master on board, the launch, he tried to show his respect for him by keeping out of the way.

Defendant was fined \$50 for his pollage.

## DISOBEYING LAWFUL COMMANDS.

In the same Court, Mr. W. G. Christie, and Engineer of the *s.s. Montague*, proceeded against Chan Fat, a fireman, for disobeying the lawful commands of the complainant on the 27th October while at sea.

Complainant stated that on the 27th October, on the passage to Vancouver, defendant was on day duty. Witness was not satisfied with defendant's work in the engine room, so he turned him over to the N. 1 fireman to work on the fire. The latter refused to do work at the fire and used strong language, both in Chinese and pidgin English. (Cross-examined by the Magistrate, witness said he understood a little Chinese). He was at the time on an upper platform and when witness went up to him, defendant rushed into the store-room and produced an axe, with which he threatened the complainant, saying



## Chinese Editor's Predicament.

EDITOR OF THE "SHEUNG-PO" ORDERED TO BE BANISHED.

COUNSEL FILES MOTION FOR RULE NISI.

Arising out of the boycott by Chinese of Japanese and their manufacturers and in relation to the recent riots on the 1st and 2nd November last, banishment orders have been issued by Government against several Chinese members of the community, included among whom were a piece-goods merchant, an insurance broker in the employ of a prominent British firm, and the talented editor, Mr. Ng Hin Tsz, of our progressive Chinese contemporary, the *Sheung Po*, printed and published in this Colony. In the case of a few the banishment order has been complied with. In the case of Mr. Ng Hin Tsz, against whom the banishment order was made on the 23rd November, 1908, to be obeyed within seven days from that date, the order having been disregarded, the Chinese editor has been arrested and is now detained in Police custody. Immediately upon that gentleman's apprehension notice of motion for a rule nisi was filed in the Supreme Court on the 1st inst. For the benefit of those who may be uninformed in legal phraseology it may be explained that the effect of the motion is to enable Counsel to argue the case before the Court whether a writ of *habeas corpus* will be issued. His Honour Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) has fixed Friday, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., for the hearing of the motion. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., has been retained as Counsel for Mr. Ng Hin Tsz, who will be instructed by Mr. Otto Kung Sing, solicitor.

## THE RESULT OF THE BANISHMENT ORDERS.

MEETING OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE.

As a result of the banishment orders issued last week by Government against certain Chinese amongst whom were included members of the native commercial community, considerable nervousness and even anxiety have been engendered in the minds of the more numerous among the Chinese traders in Hongkong. Ugly rumours of commercial dislocation have been heard in interpreted quarters, and the cessation of business on the part of the piece-goods dealers has been vaguely suggested. It should be well to point out that none of the proposals are aimed at the Chinese in general, but are directed against the Chinese members of the community who are guilty of the offence of boycotting. The measures instituted by Government for the preservation of the peace of the Colony; but becoming apprehensive of their position in relation to the Japanese boycott—as distinct from the riotous agitation early in November—a large number of the Chinese enterprising merchants, lest their boycott sympathies might bring them under the ban, leading ultimately to their being banished out of the Colony. In their present uneasy state of mind, members of the merchant class are said to have refrained from entering into contracts for the purchase of goods, and where they thought success might attend their efforts it has been even suggested that overtures have been made for the cancellation of contracts. From the purchasers' standpoint the moment is even opportune for the repudiation of contracts in view of the heavy fall in exchange. Reports have also been current that in certain cases tentative approaches have been made to certain local banks for the withdrawal of deposits.

In the existing situation, the thanks of the commercial community in particular, and of the Colony in general, is due to the local committee of the China Association for their promptitude in realising the possibilities that may be engendered by inactivity and in meeting as early as they have done yesterday for the purpose of deliberating upon the best course they might, with propriety, take in allaying the doubts which at present exist. That the China Association have arrived upon a decision goes without saying when it is remembered that the Hongkong branch of this influential institution is directed by practical, level-headed men of long business experience. The committee's decision has been embodied in adequate representations to Government which, it is hoped, will be productive of the desired effect.

RELEASE OF CHINESE EDITOR.  
Mr. Ng Hin Tsz, the editor of the Chinese newspaper *Sheung Po*, who was arrested yesterday, and on whose behalf a motion for a rule nisi was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, was released this afternoon. We understand that *habeas corpus* proceedings have, accordingly, been abandoned.

## GOVERNMENT'S LATEST MOVE.

CHINESE SUSPICIONS TO BE ALLAYED.

As a result of representations to Government and upon further deliberations, we believe the banishments, rightly or wrongly entertained by a section of the Chinese as to the contemplated banishments of inciters of disturbance of the public peace, are to be allayed. Many of the law-abiding Chinese have got it into their heads that they, too, might be banished from Hongkong because of their tacit approval of the Japanese boycott movement. But as no such drastic step was ever contemplated by the authorities it will be seen that their fears are without foundation. The native inhabitants will be given to understand the necessity for a further instance of banishment orders under the hand of the Governor need arise if they keep within the law. On the other hand, if there be any fresh outbreak of rioting all the machinery of the law will be invoked to maintain the peace of the Colony.

REPLY TO CHINA ASSOCIATION.  
As we go to press, we hear that the Government have replied to the representations made by the China Association to the effect that it is not their intention to issue further orders for banishment as long as interference with legitimate trade is desisted from by those who control the boycott movement. This should have a reassuring effect.

THE other week the board of directors of the Japan-China Steamship Company, which has a service of steamers on the Yangtze, held a meeting to consider the accounts for the last half year, when it was proposed not to distribute any dividend for the period. However, Mr. Nakahashi, (President of the Osaka Steamship Co.), who represented the Osaka shareholders, urged that a dividend should be paid, and his view prevailed. The accounts which are to be laid before the general meeting called for the 25th ultimo show that the net profit of the company for the period amounted to ¥113,000, including a surplus of ¥11,000 brought over. Of this sum ¥11,950 will be distributed as a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. ¥10,000 will be placed in the reserve and the balance carried forward.

## Attempted Opium Monopoly.

CANTON PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS REVIVED.

COASTAL TRADE PARALYZED.

At illustrating the ease wherewith the pledges given by the provincial authorities of China can be got over, we have the most recent instance before us in the revival of the opium regulations promulgated by the Board of Reorganization, the Provincial Judge, the Provincial Treasurer, and the Superintendent of Police on the 4th September, 1908. The regulations provided, *inter alia*, certain exceptional powers to the local authorities who under the new law might make—

- (1) Clear investigation into the number of shops selling raw and prepared opium in every city, town, village and hamlet.
- (2) That the local authorities shall have those shops registered.
- (3) That the authorities shall then grant them licences for carrying on their business, i.e., of selling raw and prepared opium.
- (4) That after ascertainment and registration of the number of opium shops in the Province of the Two Kwangs, no new opium shops doing business in the buying and selling of raw and prepared opium may be established.
- (5) All opium shops are to be licensed and the licence is to be renewable every year and any shop either buying or selling raw opium without having a licence is liable to be seized and shut up.
- (6) Individuals who wish to purchase raw opium must procure licences and produce them to the shop to enable them to purchase the raw opium from that shop. It is incumbent on that shop to see that the purchaser has a licence enabling him to purchase the specified amount and no other quantity than that specified in that licence. The purchaser has to hand over to the opium shop one copy of the licence on purchasing and retain the other himself. Purchasers without a licence are subject to arrest and punishment.

The British merchants engaged in the opium trade in Hongkong at once perceived in the objectionable regulations a gross abuse of their Treaty rights and effectively protested against the going into operation of the regulations to H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton and, by telegram, to Sir John Jordan in Peking.

On the 3rd October last His Excellency the Governor received a telegram from His Majesty's Minister at Peking who stated that he has made verbal representations to the Wai-wu-pu and given them a memorandum regarding the Opium Monopoly at Canton. The Wai-wu-pu promised to telegraph instructions to the Viceroy on the subject.

The matter apparently lay dormant with the promise to Sir John of the ministers of the Chinese Foreign Office. But the quiescence of the Canton Provincial Authorities was not to remain long. With the usual subtlety of Chinese officialdom they saw what was seemingly a way-out of the promise given to the British Minister to Peking. In reality the enforcement of the regulations in Canton itself was held in abeyance; but to circumvent the Wai-wu-pu's undertaking, the Governor of Hongkong, the provincial authorities at Canton enforced the observance of the new law in all the prefectural districts of Kwangtung with the single exception of that where Canton forms an integral part.

As most readers know, Hongkong carries on a large opium trade in bulk with the Coast Ports of the Southern Province, and in particular with Swatow. The effect of the revival of the monolithic regulations in the districts outside Canton is producing very serious consequences in so far as the trade of this Colony. In opium is concerned. There has been such a serious falling off in the export of the commodity to Swatow that the serious decline has amounted to a practical stoppage in the business resulting in serious loss to British merchants. The disorganization in the trade is viewed with serious misgivings by exporters who see in the action of the provincial Government another blow to the precarious opium trade. The restrictive effect of the regulations on sales in the interior necessarily finds its reflex in Hongkong on the greatly diminished deliveries which have been reduced to a volume hardly worth speaking of. At the present juncture dealers in the commodity at Swatow and its vicinity are enshrouded in uncertainty with the consequent result that confidence in the future of the trade is completely shaken. In the circumstance, it was only to be expected that the British firms of long standing in the Colony and interested in the threatened trade have taken the only step open to them by making representations to Mr. H. U. Fox, the Acting British Consul-General in Canton. From the knowledge of the British Consul's energetic promptitude in handling similar cases in the past, it can confidently be predicted that he will induce adequate protests with the Viceroy against the latest, most flagrant and vexatious violation of British Treaty rights.

It should be added that this infringement of the specific provision of the Treaty not only affects British opium merchants but British shipowners also in whose vessels opium in bulk from Hongkong are shipped to the Treaty Ports of China.

## "SELLING A PIG"

SCENE IN QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

While a district watchman was on duty along Queen's Road West last night he heard cries of "I'm not going; I won't be sold like a pig," and, turning round sharply, he saw two men struggling in the middle of the road. On making the necessary inquiries the district watchman was told a story which justified him in yielding under arrest a man named Li Sing, who was arraigned in the Police Court, to-day, charged with bringing a youth into this Colony for immigration purposes.

Wing Wong Kwan was the lad's name, and according to our informant he earned a living in Canton by selling *cor cor*. A few days ago Li Sing took passage for that port, and meeting the boy, invited him to come to Hongkong, where, he said, a better living could be made. Where, he consented to accompany him, and a day or two ago saw both of them proceeding about the streets of Hongkong. By some means another little Wong Kwan, this alleged benefactor had brought him to Hongkong purposely to have him shipped to the Straits Settlements, where he would be sold to a dealer, *si chu chut*. He waited his chance, and last night while out for a walk created the uproar as given above.

Li Sing denied the charge, and the case was adjourned.

## "The Country Girl."

ANOTHER DRAMATIC SUCCESS.

HONGKONG AMATEURS CHARM A CROWDED THEATRE.

Almost the first thought that comes to the mind after witnessing the talent of the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Society is how did the members arrive at the selection of this piece chosen. There are so many trappy plays going the rounds nowadays, and so many insipid and tame operas called comic which please the agricultural and easily pleased that the ultimate decision as to the most suitable medium must be fenced about with much entanglement. Already the amateurs have given us of the pick of comedies, but their venture in such a well-known and exhilarating piece as "The Country Girl" must have been undertaken with no little trepidation.

For "The Country Girl" demands of the artists such an expenditure of vital force, such a variety of dramatic talent, such a call upon the art of the entrepreneur, that even those whose faith in the Amateur Dramatic Society was bolstered up by past successes was found hanging in jeopardy. In an ordinary comedy, the requirements are limited to mobility of expression, ease of deportment, and what may be termed naturalness. Any and each of these may be overdone, and if exaggerated even so little they give the stage presentation a halcyon and unrelievedly which is the head and front of life-like actuality. It then becomes a caricature, a grating exaggeration which disappoints an audience prepared to enter into the spirit of the theme. As everyone knows, such plays as "Sweet Lavender" or "Love in Idleness" or any of Edward Terry's repertory would be ruined were even the smallest sympathy to indulge in buffoonery when sympathy is called for, and even the youngsters in "Cinderella" who as a foil to the sincerity were doubtless.

So much for plain sentimental comedy. How much more then is necessary when a play becomes a sort of superior burlesque, especially considering that amateurs have to fill the chief parts? It is all very well to say that the professional companies achieve the result desired without unduly straining themselves. But then a company of professionals is selected from a host of Theatricals who have devoted time and study to the delineation of particular characters. A tree as a dashing guardsman would look much like a upstree on a piece of string at Hody's Coffin would look like an Antony. So that after the musical comedy had been decided upon, the real question was who could be found to fill the cast? Hongkong is a small place after all, and the circle of those capable of sustaining a role in a musical comedy is extremely circumscribed. It is not a question of pick and choose; rather, it is usually a case of Hobson's choice, for outwardly at least, we are a handful of back-seaters, who would prefer to peep through the curtains from a front bench. We like to look on and criticize and speculate how much better we could do these things that are displayed for our benefit than the numbers who have braved the agony of the limelight. With what misgivings those in charge of the arrangements went about their voluntary duty of straightening out the preliminaries we can only guess. But the wives and coadjutors, the homely pleadings and silvery entreaties of those who are at the head of the A.D.C. are proverbial, and out of the meagre few who have that indefinable something known as a stage presence and sense of make believe a company was formed which does infinite credit to the theatrical instinct of the managing committee.

Let it be said, without further palaver, that the presentation of "The Country Girl" for the first time last night was a crowning success to the past achievements of the A.D.C. There was not so much as the ripple of a *contrelens*, except where it was contemplated by the comedy; every little point was emphasized with due regard to its importance; and the new business introduced was decidedly effective. How long the amateurs have been working to attain a comedy which has been enthusiastically acclaimed last night, we are not in a position to say. The very freshness, vivacity and swing of the comedy indicated that the rehearsals had not brought staleness in their train, nor dimmed the original conception. Inevitably, "The Country Girl" recalled memories of nights long past, and inevitably the mind drew comparisons, but the A.D.C. suffered in no way from these comparisons. Indeed the play seemed to have gained a new lease of life. It was as translucent as a summer sky, and with the enthusiasm of the performers, a joy and pleasure which were communicated to the crowded audience.

After the first few jokes, people were on the *grit* of expectation. Here was no antiquated fossil of a comedy, dependent on resurrected gags, and paleolithic quips on things long forgotten. It was up-to-date, sprightly as a Hongkong maid, charming with the charm which comes from acknowledged ability on the part of the artists and picturesque scenery. The songs were rendered with all the vim and go of a Brookland race, and the choruses, the attitudes, the piquant poses of those holding subordinate parts came as a revelation to those who know nothing of the versatile powers of young Hongkongers. The dancing by the ladies, who, without a doubt, worked hard under the able tutelage of Mr. Geo. A. Caldwell, at the practices, was simply admirable. As for the tags which hit the Colony's weak points, they were taken up and enjoyed with increasing happiness. "The Country Girl" is to stay with us for a week or thereby, but we fancy there are many who will be loath to part with her even then.

As for the players, we come to a listing of personages in tackling such a difficult problem. Were we to make out undiluted praise we should be charged with sycophancy. On the other hand, were we to single out the little slips here and there and make of them a mountain of detail we should be equally at fault. That there were minor mistakes here and there none will deny; that the performance as a whole was an unbounded tribute to the dramatic personae is beyond question, and in the galaxy of pleasures the forget, why, we hardly noticed the trifles which, obviously, would have been pardoned. If amongst so many we make no special mention of the excellence of individual performers, as everybody will be going to see "The Country Girl" for themselves, let them judge for themselves and we are certain that goings they are of the highest. Theatrical, jaundiced order, they will find the same difficulty as we have ourselves in apportioning the credit due to each and all of the cast. We give the cases, which is about the largest that has been seen on the Hongkong stage, to the following:

Geoffrey Chafferson.....Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.  
Rajah of Bhong.....Mr. H. P. White.  
Sir Joseph Verity.....Mr. Com. Dickson.  
R.N. Douglas Verity.....Mr. H. Hasbuck.  
Lord Anchester.....Mr. H. V. Wilkinson.  
Major Vicat.....Mr. D. P. Wainwright.  
Lord Grassmore.....Mr. F. C. Carroll.  
Sir Charles Cortelyou.....Mr. E. G. Maw.  
Graefer Memmery.....Mr. M. S. Northcote.  
Rube Fairway.....Mr. A. J. Darby.  
Globe.....Mr. J. E. Hall.

Tyischiff.....Sub-Lt. D. Maxwell, R.N.  
Rajah.....Mr. F. G. Hall.  
Attendants.....Mr. C. C. F. Cunningham.  
Barry.....Mrs. W. G. Worcester.  
Majorie Joy.....Mrs. W. Logan.  
Princess Mathina of Bhong.....Miss E. S. Selby.  
Madame Sophie.....Mrs. Henry Humphreys.  
Mrs. St. Quintin.....Miss W. L. Carter.  
Lady Anchester.....Mrs. W. L. Carter.  
Miss Ercory.....Mrs. E. van Jones.  
Lady Annot.....Miss D. Shelton Hooper.  
Princess.....Miss Warren.  
Attendants.....Miss Chapman.  
and.....Miss Chatham.

and.....Mrs. H. A. Stewart.  
Tallagers, Rustic, Farm Hand, &c.....Mr. J. G. Gilby.  
McFarlane, Capt. Tarrant, Misses Beth, Andrews, Tennant, Lambert, Hanna, Sayer, Schmidt, Miller, Messrs. Fleming, Coughtrie, Lammer, Wilson, St. Clair, Young, Nugent, Turner, Walker, Ayres, Graff, Sayer, Thomas, Hayward, H. W. Sayer.  
Miss Elma Rowe, Mrs. Henry Humphreys, Miss Hooper, Mrs. Gilby, and Miss Seth, were amongst those who specially charmed the audience with their dances.

The musical director was Mr. George Grimbale, the orchestra being composed as follows: First Violins, Capt. H. M. Beasley, R.A.M.C., Mr. L. R. Hargreaves, Mr. E. Wolf, Mr. C. A. P. Xavier, Cello, Mr. L. A. Rozario, Bass, Mr. W. W. Matthews, Cornet, Mr. C. C. Elliott, Mr. Bristow, Clarinet, Bandman, "Jethkins, The "Buff," Trombone, Bandman, McQuade, The "Buff," Second Violin, Mr. G. G. Catcher, Mr. J. M. S. Kazzini, Mr. Sibbitt, Sergeant Perdue, A. D. Viola, Bandman, Tester, The "Buff," Flute, Mr. J. D. Omond, French Horn, Captain R. J. D. Omond, Corporal Miles, The "Buff," Bassoon, Leoce Corporal Smith, The "Buff," Timpani, Bandman Kennings, The "Buff," Piano, Mr. George Grimbale.

It is needless to say that the costumes caught the eye of every lady in the Theatre. Messrs. Powell & Co. were responsible for the furnishings, while Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. gave that delicate scented flavour to the programmes.

The production was under the charge of Mr. John Robertson, who is Arthur Collins of the East. Mr. Arthur Chapman was a capable business manager, and Messrs. Mowbray Northcote and E. Ormiston did their duty as hon. secretary and hon. treasurer respectively.

## THE CHEUNG-SHAWAN TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Important particulars of the Cheung-shawan murder were given in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, at the trial of a coolie named Chin Yuen Fuk, who was charged with murdering a complot named Choi Yuen on the 26th November last. The defendant, a man of about thirty-two years, pleaded not guilty to the indictment.

Mr. J. H. Kemp (first police magistrate) presided. Assistant Superintendent of Police King, assisted by Police Sergeant Angus, conducted the case for the police. The defendant was not represented.

Dr. H. M. Maclean, officer in charge of the Kowloon mortuary, gave an account of the numerous stab wounds he found on deceased's body at the *post mortem* examination he held. There was an inch wound at the base of the back of the neck on the left hand side, extending down for an inch; an inch cut on the outer side of the left elbow; another inch cut on the lower part of the left shoulder blade; three long bruises on the other side of the right forearm; a bruise on the upper part of the right shoulder blade; two coils of the intestine protruded below the lower left part of the abdomen, covering about six inches in diameter. On putting the intestine back an inch and a quarter cut through the abdominal wall showed. The stab perforated the intestine and cut blood vessels and a large hemorrhage along the abdominal wall was torn. The heart was not exactly empty; the lungs were dry and bloodless. Death, in the doctor's opinion, was due to hemorrhage. A knife, commonly used by the Chinese for slaughtering pigs was given to the doctor and he was of opinion that the wound was caused by it. The weapon was about five inches long, the middle of the blade measuring some three inches wide.

The story which led to the tragedy was told by a store carrier named Wong Hin. The defendant and the deceased lived together in a match on the hillside at Cheung-shawan, he said. On the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo witness was with the deceased in his shed. The defendant was present. In the conversation that followed deceased told witness that defendant stole  $\$1.50$  from his trunk. The defendant was present at the time.

The Court—What did he say to that? Witness—There was a quarrel and then a fight between them followed outside the house, which was stopped by a woman and myself. After this defendant went away. That was all that took place that night and I went to a friend's to pass the night. Next morning, at about 9.30 o'clock, I went to see the deceased. I found him sitting on his bed. He was the only one in the house. A few minutes later defendant entered. I left the shed for a while and on my return I heard the two men quarrelling.

The Court—What were they quarrelling about?—I don't recollect.

Can't you remember what was said?—No. Do you know if it was over the  $\$1.50$ ?—Yes. And what followed? They quarrelled for a few minutes. Then defendant pulled a knife out of his pocket. Deceased got up and ran to the door. Defendant pursued him, overtaking him about twenty yards outside the house. The deceased was seized by the queue and defendant stabbed him with the knife. I saw this myself for I ran after defendant. There might have been four or five stabs struck, but I saw the one in the stomach delivered. With this stab deceased fell to the ground, and holding defendant by the queue, called, "Save life."

Witness ran up and grabbed defendant by the arm, separating him from the knife. Witness also called for assistance. At that moment a man carrying a piece of rope came up and witness helped to bind the defendant's hands and feet. This accomplished, the deceased was removed to Sam-shui-pu and a message sent to Sam-shui-pu for the police. The hearing was adjourned at this stage.

It will be remembered that, some time ago, says the *Kobe Herald*, the N.Y.K. laid up three steamers here—the *Yokohama Maru*, *Oni Maru* and *Manabaru Maru*. Since then, the T.K. steamer *Manabaru Maru* (5,445 tons) and *Kasato Maru* have been laid up at Yokohama. Mr. Hitomi's *Ujima Maru* (4,403 tons) and Mr. Kishimoto's *Shinkaku Maru* (4,540 tons) at Osaka, and the *Taiyo Maru* (3,148 tons) and *Rio Maru* (3,321 tons) at Kobe. The Government transport *Atsuhiko Maru* (5,706 tons), which will shortly be released, will be laid up at Osaka. It is greatly feared that the number of laid-up vessels will increase, as the year goes on, and there is a good deal of anxiety amongst shipping companies and private steamship owners in consequence.

## BUYING A SEWING MACHINE.

INSTALLMENT PLAN AND DOUBLE CONTRACTS.

A very interesting action having reference to the sale of a sewing machine on the hire system was told in the Supreme Court, last Tuesday. The Singer Sewing Machine Company sued S. Ezekiel, of 10, Ice House Road, to recover the sum of  $\$45$  being the balance for a machine sold and delivered to the defendant, at the time he was connected with the Carlton House.

Mr. Otto Kung Sing appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. J. J. Gardiner acted for the defendant.

Mr. A. E. Parker, the manager of the plaintiff firm, stated that on the 11th June last he sold defendant a band machine. The agreement entered into was that if  $\$15$  were paid before five months the machine became the defendant's property, otherwise the price would be  $\$7$ . It was agreed that the money should be paid by monthly instalments of  $\$10$ . The defendant had only paid  $\$25$  on account, leaving a balance of  $\$45$ .

Cross-examined—I put it to you that you have received  $\$30$  for this machine?—Yes. Not  $\$15$ ?—Yes. Five dollars were paid to you on the day the writ was served?—Yes. As a matter of fact we only received  $\$4$  as the defendant had the  $\$11$  owed him a dollar for cigarettes.

On the day you alleged the machine was sold, was it in the Colony?—No. And you issued your writ before the expiry of the five months?—Yes.

I put it to you that the arrangement was that he should pay you  $\$10$  down and  $\$5$  a month?—Yes. The alternative contract is that if  $\$30$  was paid within five months the machine was his. Isn't that so?—Yes.

The Court—Why that forty cents? Mr. Gardiner—That was the price of the machine. (Proceeding)—The period for this machine expired in November?—Yes.

So that in October after the payment of  $\$5$  there was a balance of  $\$30$  due?—Yes. There was no cause of action at the time you issued the writ according to the alternative contract?—I think so.

The "alternative contract," as it was called, read that if paid within five months the machine would cost  $\$50$ . The "other contract" was that if it was not paid within five months the price was to be  $\$70$ .

In re-examination, the witness stated that on a certain date he received a letter from the defendant saying that the machine was not in the Colony; that it was with the Bandmann Opera Company, and that he would be responsible for its return. The machine belonged to the plaintiff firm and it was an act of charity on their part that they reduced the price of the machine for defendant. He plaintiff firm had the right to take back the machine and sue for the balance if the price of it was not paid before the time.

The Court—When the writ was issued had the time elapsed? Mr. Kung Sing—No. We are suing in arrears.

Mr. Kung Sing—We can't do business that way. It wouldn't be fair for the company to allow the time to expire and then accept  $\$50$  when the customer pleased to pay. The complainor of the plaintiff firm spoke to entering into the contract with the defendant. The machine was not sent to "one of the Bandmann Opera Company" by direction of the defendant. Some time later the defendant told witness that he could get back the machine by applying to the Carlton House, where some members of the Bandmann were living. Witness sent somebody to take delivery, but as defendant could not be found, delivery could not be obtained.

The defendant deposed that in March last he obtained a sewing machine from the plaintiffs for the use of one of the ladies of the Bandmann Opera Company. Witness paid two instalments. On payment of the second instalment he told plaintiff complainor to take the machine back, which they did not do. The next thing he heard was that the machine had not been returned and the plaintiff claimed the full price. The machine was living later, got mixed up in the luggage of the Bandmann's and was taken away. In consequence of this defendant entered into the contracts, which were made out by the complainor. The agreement was that he should pay twelve instalments of  $\$5$  a month, or if defendant "could make good" he would only have to pay  $\$50$ . He had already paid  $\$30$ .

Mr. Kung Sing—You said  $\$10$  down?—Yes. On two monthly instalments?—Yes. I think you've been here for debt before?—No.

You were lodged at the Victoria Gaol, were you not?—Yes, I used Goldenberg. And you were imprisoned for neglecting to pay?—Yes.

Was that the only occasion you were in gaol?—Yes. Did you tell Mr. Parker that you got the machine for a Bandmann girl?—Yes; but she was paying for it.

He was paying for it? If she was paying for it why did you enter into the agreement?—I did it for her.

The case was adjourned until Friday morning. Mr. Justice Gumpert remarking that he would like to consider the point regarding the two contracts—the bigger and the smaller one.

## TRAMCAR PARTIALLY WRCKED.

SERIOUS COLLISION AT KENNEDY TOWN.

About 300 damage was done to an electric tramcar at Kennedy Town last Monday in a collision with a truck. The front portion of the car was entirely carried away, and the motor was wrecked and injured to its base. The car (No. 28) would appear to be making for Kennedy Town at the time. A few paces in front was a loaded truck in charge of a coolie and a cart. At a certain point the truck suddenly swerved around, and before the emergency brake could be put on the car ran into the truck with the results mentioned above. Seeing the predicament in which they were placed the coolies, as is the usual case, bolted. The head truckman was, however, caught. He explained that the collision was due to no fault of his. At the moment, he explained, that the truck was about to pass him on one of the wheels of the truck ran into a deep rut in the road and the sudden jar caused the truck to swerve round into the tram's way, causing the accident. The workman (Chan Kam) was charged in the Police Court, on Tuesday, with obstructing a tramcar, thereby endangering the lives of the passengers thereof and with doing damage to the car. Mr. A. Course, traffic superintendent of the Tramway Company, prosecuted, and the case was remanded.

Sir Alexander Hogg, M.C., Commercial Attaché in Peking, arrived in Shanghai on Thursday. Before the opening of the International Opium Conference to which Sir A. Hogg is one of the British delegates he will spend a short time in Hongkong.

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

LADY LUGARD EXPECTED 24TH DEC.

An official dinner is to be held at Government House on the 1st December. The following is a list of invited guests:—H. E. Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lamont, K.C.V.O., etc., R.N., Flag Captain Clifton Baker, R.N., Flag Comdr. North, R.N., Flag Lieut. Mulholland, R.N., Mr. Norton, R.N., Comdr. Fuller, R.N., and Mrs. Norton, Mr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Bernado, Mr. Elms, Mr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Tiedman, Lt. Comdr. Dickson, R.N., Lt. Comdr. Gresson, R.N., Major Close, R.E. Capt. and Mrs. D. Dooner, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Bayard, Capt. Dwyer, Major Proby, R.A.M.C., Lt. Col. Stacpole, A.P.D., Capt. and Mrs. Waller, Dr. Aubrey, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Elmes, Mr. P. Goldring, Miss Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Logan and Sir F. Lovell, C.M.O.

The community will be glad to know that Lady Lugard left Marseilles by P. and O. Victoria, on Nov. 27th, and arrives here Dec. 24th.

THE GOVERNOR'S ENGAGEMENTS.  
The following are His Excellency's engagements for the ensuing week:—

10th, Friday—H.E. receives Commander J. Dugherly, U.S.N. at Air Attache at Tokyo. In evening attends performance of "Country Girl."

11th, Saturday—Lunches with cricket teams in the Pavilion 1.15 p.m.

12th, Wednesday—H.E. inspects Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, Kowloon. Dinner with Sir David of Jockey Club at Hongkong Club.

13th, Friday—Opens Bazaar at 1, College Gardens in aid of the C.M.S. Training School, St. Paul's College and the Ministering Children's League Institutions.

FIRE AT WEST POINT.  
DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT  $\$1,000$ .

A fire, resulting in damage being done to the extent of about  $\$1,000$ , broke out in a three-storyed building in Water Street, West Point, at about one o'clock yesterday morning. The fire brigade in charge of Mr. G. N. Oime (deputy superintendent of police) were on the scene shortly afterwards. With a good supply of water at hand the flames were extinguished before serious damage could be done. The first and second floors, occupied by coolies, were entirely gutted. The ground floor, occupied by a preserved fruit merchant, which was insured for  $\$1,000$ , was slightly damaged by fire and water. The fire, which was believed to have started in one of the upper floors, is believed to have been caused by a cigarette dropped by a careless coolie. The police are making the necessary investigation.

## MISSING LEDGERS.

HONGKONG MERCHANT ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Stealing a firm's account books, was the charge preferred against Tam Wing Chin, a merchant, residing at 10, Upper Lascar Row, in the Police Court, last Tuesday. The complainants were Kwong Pak Tong and Lu Chua, managers of the Tai Wo Hop K'ee firm, 119, Wing Lok Street.

It was alleged from the information placed at the disposal of the magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) that on the 10th ult., the defendant called at the Tai Wo Hop K'ee shop and asked permission to examine certain account books. He was permitted to do so, and according to the information, took the books away with him. The defendant, it was stated, was not a partner in the firm and therefore had no right to the books.

This allegation was denied by the defence, and the case was adjourned.

## SHOPKEEPERS ROBBED.

DARING GANG OF OUTLAWS AT WORK ON THE MAINLAND.

At this season of the year, when the Chinese New Year is not so very far off, and when the farmers are looking forward to a good time, armed robberies on the Mainland are not so uncommon occurrences. So far less than a dozen robberies in the New Territory have been broken into by lawless gangs and in each case valuable stuff has been stolen, and in many







ANOTHER serious bank failure occurred in Peking this week when a draft bank stopped payment. It is reported that the Chinese Government is the heaviest loser.

OWING to the Government being in mourning, the ceremony of installing the Dalai Lama with his new title, which was to have taken place on 24th Nov., has been postponed.

THE Russian Volunteer steamer *Leningrad* has been wrecked in a gale. Japanese torpedo-boats assisted her to regain Tsuruga on the 24th Nov. and her passengers and freight are safe.

A FIRE broke out at No. 35, Chiu Loong Street, last Saturday morning and damage done to the extent of \$100. We are not in a position to state whether or not the house was covered by insurance.

A STUDENT belonging to one of the Government schools in Peking has been arrested for spreading insidious rumours. The student will be brought before the Court of Cassation some time this week.

AMERICAN dispatch to the *Asahi* states that a notification has been issued by the Viceroy announcing that the cultivation of opium will be prohibited in the three Eastern Provinces after next year.

AMONG the passengers who left for Shanghai by the *Nippon Maru* last Saturday was Capt. P. Mitchell Taylor, the popular A.D.C. to H.R. the Governor, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

It is reported that Mr. Knike, Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, is to be transferred to Mukden, and that Mr. Tanihara, Second Secretary in the Japanese Embassy at Washington, will succeed to the post vacated.

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 12 of 1908, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the registration of chemists and druggists and to regulate the sale of poisons."

A LARGE wet dock of the Yokohama Dock Company, which had been in course of construction since May 1905, has been completed and is expected to be opened by the middle of next month. This will, it is understood, be the largest dock in Japan.

A VLADIVOSTOK dispatch reports that the Russian Viceroyalty of the Far East will be re-established. Its jurisdiction will embrace the Amur, Maritime, Kamchatka and Yakutsk Provinces, three other districts and Saghalien.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. O. Hutchison to act as Head of the Sanitary Department, and Mr. A. E. Wood to act as Assistant Registrar General and Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from 24th Nov. until further notice.

THE Tientsin native city now presents an unusual appearance, all red or gilt signs and inscriptions &c., &c., having been now converted into blue or white; and the big bell at the yamen and many of the temple bells have been kept tolling for quite a while. No festivities of any kind will be possible for many months.

WITHIN the last two or three weeks American money to the extent of \$500,000 has been exchanged by the Yokohama Specie Bank, \$500,000 being in gold and the remainder in silver and notes. It is assumed that this sum represents the amount of money spent by the American sailors in Yokohama and Tokyo during the visit of the American Fleet.

TWO coolies belonging to a ballast boat were prosecuted in the Police Court last Monday, for causing an obstruction at Quarry Bay on Saturday, and for assaulting an Indian policeman. The defendants had half of the road blocked with baskets containing stones, and while they were being taken to the station they turned on the police officer, giving him a pretty warm reception. Fined: \$1 for obstruction and \$3 for assault.

THE *Japan Chronicle* of 17th ult. says:—On Sunday the new 12,000-ton floating-dock of the Mitsui Bishi Company at Kobe was to have been launched, but for some reason not yet explained the huge mass of steel and iron refused to budge although two steamers were assisting in the attempt to get the dock off the slip. Another attempt was to have been made yesterday afternoon, but we believe it was unsuccessful.

BEFORE the steamer *Courfield* (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents) left for Australia last Monday, the skipper ordered a search to be made, which resulted in six Chinamen being found hidden in various parts of the ship. They were handed over to the Police, and at the Magistrate's Court yesterday were charged with being on board the vessel with the intention of reaching Sydney. They were remanded in police custody.

A RICKSHA coolie who goes under the name of Cheung Chi lost his temper last Tuesday afternoon while receiving a lecture from his employer. He struck the proprietor, and then proceeded to demolish his vehicle. He succeeded in doing \$3 worth of damage. He was brought before a magistrate yesterday morning and was fined \$50, with costs, for his conduct. The money was not forthcoming when the reporter left the Magistrate.

THE annual general meeting of the Kowloon Dock Staff was held in the Reading Room on the 24th ult., when the following members were elected to office for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, Chairman; J. C. Gow, Secretary; R. Lapsley, Treasurer; T. J. Brown, Librarian; W. J. Crawford, W. Davison, J. Hand, J. Ramsay and J. Tully, Committee. It was also agreed to carry on the bi-weekly dances and to hold the usual annual ball on Hogmanay Eve.

ON the night of the 23rd Nov., a bridge on the Shantung (Tientsin-Tientsin) Railway, about twenty-eight kilometers distant from Tientsin, broke down under the weight of a passing train. There was some loss of life, which is said to be serious. The exact cause of the accident is not yet known. There has also been an accident at a German mine at Hungshan. Twenty Chinese and one European are reported to have been drowned.—*N. C. D. News.*

TWO employees of the King Edward Hotel were in the Police Court on the 2nd inst. to have a dispute properly settled by a proper person, who happened to be the first police magistrate. Chan Su, a coolie, was charged with assaulting Tai Chuk Man, a table "boy," which he denied. It was proved, however, that a quarrel between them led to Chan using his strength on Tai, who felt the pain. The magistrate was ordered to pay a fine of \$4 and to compensate the "boy" in the sum of \$2.

SEVERAL failures of minor nature banks at Hankow were announced on 2nd ult., the total sum involved being not very large, however.

A BOATMAN in whose possession a drum of paint was found by the police, was given fourteen days on the 2nd inst. to think how he came into possession, or from whom he had stolen the stuff.

THE Regent and the members of the Grand Council were simultaneously received in audience by the Empress Dowager (widow of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu) on the morning of the 24th ult. The proceedings are kept secret.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., announce that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending November 14 amounted to 21,479.76 tons and the sales during the same period to 21,141.00 tons.

LI SING, the coolie who was accused of bringing Wing Wong Kwan, a sixteen-year-old boy, into the Colony for the purpose of "selling like a pig" to some dealer in the Straits Settlements, was sentenced to a year's gaol in the Police Court, on the 2nd inst.

THE death is announced at Tientsin of Jay Pollock McCoy, registered at the American Consulate at Tientsin, who died of pneumonia at Peking on November 14th. He was President of the United States Asiatic Trading Co. with headquarters at Indianapolis.

THE charge against Choi Ming Shek, a cashier of the On Marine and Fire Insurance Company, who was alleged to have embezzled the sum of \$40,000 from his employer, has been withdrawn. The defendant's discharge was about in the Police Court, last Wednesday afternoon.

A TOKIO dispatch of 27th ult. says:—The Privy Council has approved of the establishment of a Railway Board, as a sequel to the nationalization of Japanese railways. It is expected that Baron Goze (President of the South Manchuria Railway) will be appointed President of the Board.

THE plague is now officially declared as got under at Tongshan, but it is well-known that other cases have broken out in some of the surrounding villages, so that the Sanitary Bureau should still take preventive measures in these isolated places, or the disease will soon spread.

It has been quite usual for private corporations and individuals to apply to the Chinese Government for mining concessions and railway concessions, so the Wai Wupai has made a new rule that hereafter no applications of this sort will be received, unless such applications are made through the Foreign Minister.

THE Russian merchant who was charged with selling cases of cigarettes from a company at Amoy the other day, bringing them to Hongkong for sale, was found not guilty of the charge by Mr. J. R. Wood, and was released from custody yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared to prosecute. Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

THE case in which R. E. Allans, of No. 38, Queen's Road Central, charged R. Rahim, of F. Rahim & Co., 55, Peel Street, with assault, came to a satisfactory conclusion at the Police Court last Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. G. E. Morrell, who appeared for the defendant, intimated that both parties had agreed to withdraw the charge.

At a meeting of the Justices of the Peace, held at the Magistrate's Court Monday afternoon, the application of I. Guzman for a public licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at 242 and 244, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of the Central Hotel, was granted. Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the applicant.

SOME more deportees were landed in the Colony yesterday. Sixteen arrived from Saigon by the steamer *Lancia*, and twenty-four from Singapore. They were turned over to the police to be shipped to their respective homes. One of the deportees from Saigon was in very bad condition, caused through ill-health, and had to be carried ashore.

A LAD named Lau Yau, nineteen years of age, was convicted in the Police Court, yesterday, and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour for being a rogue and vagabond. Lau was discovered at about five o'clock yesterday morning on the staircase of 71, Queen's Road Central. Lau admitted that he was out of work and had place of abode, but denied that he was there for theft.

ONE of the largest gatherings, perhaps, the largest seen in the Supreme Court for some time, assembled there yesterday morning. Every seat in the place was occupied and there was little standing room. On making inquiries we learnt that the crowd was there to hear the *Adversus corpus* proceedings in which the Editor of the *Shing Po* was concerned. These proceedings were, however, abandoned on Thursday on the release of the journalist; but this was not known to certain classes of the native community.

THE prosecution brought by the police against the coolie Ho Cheung and Messrs. Hastings and Hastings' shroff (Chan Chik Yee) for being in unlawful possession of three cheques belonging to the Dairy Farm Company, was concluded in the Police Court last Tuesday afternoon. It will be remembered Detective Sergeant Appleton found the lost cheques in Ho Cheung's possession, and it was alleged that Chan Chik Yee had attempted to dispose of them for a reward. The magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) discharged the case.

Two summonses which are expected to have very interesting results were adjourned at the Police Court, yesterday. The first one was that in which Phaga Singh, a watchman of Salt Fish Lane, and Khair Singh, also a watchman of the same place, were charged with being in the employ of Messrs. Levy Hermanos, are prosecuting the Jemadar and a sergeant of the Police Force and three Indian watchmen of the Opium Farm for committing an assault on them at Ma Tai Chung on the 29th ult. The second summons was brought by Khair Singh and Hira Singh against four others for a similar offence. Solicitors are engaged on both sides. The next hearing will take place on Tuesday.

Steamers Expected.			
Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Istria	Singapore	H. A. L.	Dec. 5
Sithonia	Singapore	H. A. L.	Dec. 5
Siam	Singapore	M. & Co.	Dec. 6
Manchuria	Japan	P. M. Co.	Dec. 7
Ernest Simons	Saigon	M. M.	Dec. 7
Hakata Maru	Mol	N. Y. K.	Dec. 7
Totomi Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Dec. 8
Iachia	Singapore	C. & Co.	Dec. 8
P. Waldemar	Sydney	M. & Co.	Dec. 9
Emp. of India	Yamoucoy	C. P. R. Co.	Dec. 10
Empire	P. Darwin	G. L. & Co.	Dec. 14
Yatoru Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Dec. 21

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOREE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 51.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,400,000 \$100,000	\$2,005,774	Interim of £5 for first half year @ ex 1/91 = \$21.942	51 %	\$850 sales London 28s
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 \$150,000	\$10,233	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	---	\$50
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$232,757 \$411,990	none	\$14 for 1907	71 %	\$195 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£135,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 903,747 Tls. 118,277	Tls. 162,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	51 %	Tls. 200
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	\$200,000 \$202,478 \$27,609	\$2,506,011	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907	51 %	\$815 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Anglo-Siam Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$100,032 \$55,157	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 %	\$167
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$346,097	\$372,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 %	\$203 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$13,803	\$248,027	\$27 for 1906	8 %	\$330 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$204,638	\$1,025	\$1 for 1906	---	\$14
Longhai Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$200,000 \$200,000	Nil	\$24 for year ending 30.6.1908	71 %	\$33 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$120,000 \$120,000 \$17,555	117,755	\$14 for first half year ending 30.6.08	81 %	\$392 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£100,000 £100,000	£13,755	£6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/91 = \$3.254	51 %	\$327
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£100,000 £100,000	£13,755	Interim of Tls. 14 for account 1908	71 %	Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of 3/- making 3/- for 1907 and Interim of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908	6 %	Tls. 47/6 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	£68,817	\$2.50 for year ending 30.4.1908	4 %	\$24
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000 \$100,000	\$28	Final of Tls. 24 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sellers
REFINERIES.								
Indo-Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 140,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 24 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sellers
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	Dr. \$279,871	\$8 for year ending 31.12.07	---	\$122 sa. and b.
Union Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000 \$700,000	Dr. \$135,193	\$1.10 for 1907	---	\$30 sellers
Indo-Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.08	---	Tls. 87/6 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year ending 29.2.08	71 %	Tls. 118 buyers
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£150,000 £150,000	Dr. £3,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48	---	\$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Swick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000 \$450,000	\$3,720	\$1.05 for year ending 31.12.06	---	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,000,000 \$3,000,000	13,556	Final of 248 making \$31 for 1907	71 %	144 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000 \$2,500,000	38,847	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	81 %	\$91 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 33,742	Final of Tls. 24 making 10 all Tls. 5 for year ending 30.4.08	61 %	Tls. 79 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 19,686	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	51 %	Tls. 124 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000	Dr. Tls. 6,532	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 100
Hotel House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000 \$750,000	Dr. \$4,200	\$24 for year ending 30.6.07	---	\$16
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$750,000 \$750,000	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	---	\$12 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$14,039	Interim of \$3 for account 1908	71 %	\$80 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$5,000,000	\$30,915	Interim of \$34 for account 1908	71 %	\$93 sellers
Compreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$4,681	70 cents for 1907	71 %	\$94 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$300,000	\$688	\$14 for 1907	61 %	\$50 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,950,045 Tls. 1,950,045	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908	7 %	Tls. 1164 buyers
Shanghai Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 170,000 Tls. 170,000	\$1,541	Interim of \$2 for account 1908	9 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Anglo-Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 24 for year ended 31.10.1907	31 %	Tls. 67 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 45,000	10,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 %	\$70 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000	Tls. 8,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	---	Tls. 55
Anglo-Kong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000	Tls. 6,398	Tls. 8 for 1906	---	Tls. 731 sellers
Yee Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000	Tls. 50,668	Tls. 50 for 1906	---	Tls. 240 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,150 \$1,150	£68	1/10 per share for 1907 = \$1.037	12 %	\$18 buyers
Indo-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$720,000	Nil	\$1.20 for 1907	11 %	\$11
Indo Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000	61,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	---	\$51
Indo Do. special shares	\$50,000	\$1	\$1	---	---	---	---	---
Indo Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$3,592	80 cents for 1907	81 %	\$94 buyers
Indo Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,875,000 \$1,875,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	51 %	\$221 sales
Indo Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$3,098	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 %	\$10 sellers
Indo Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$120,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12 buyers
Indo Oil & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000 \$420,000	18,957	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$94 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	61 %	\$18 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$125,000	\$4,578	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	81 %	\$530 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$8,191	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 %	\$24
Indo-Siam Land & Building Co., Ltd.	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 3rd quarter	51 %	Tls. 880 sellers
Indo Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	\$350,000 \$350,000	Tls. 27,603	£2 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$5 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	4 %	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$7,471	---	---	---
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	---	---	---	---	---
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	---	---	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 74 for 1907	61 %	Tls. 116
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 6,498	Final of Tls. 9 making 10 all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 117 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 58,122	Final of 17/6 making 12/6 for 1907	---	Tls. 410
Union Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	---	---	None	---	\$24
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	---	---	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	\$5
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 121	Tls. 64 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	Tls. 64 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	---	---	50 cents for 1907	---	\$10
Union (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000 \$25,000	\$1,100	\$60 cents on 9,000 old shares and \$10.00 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	61 %	\$61 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$100,000 \$25,000	16,438	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	61 %	\$9 buyers
				---	\$3.95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	---	\$4
These shares are entitled to half of the profits								
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE								
Langkat						Tls. 10		December 15th
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co.,						Tls. 5		December 15th